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DEBACLE IN AFRICA PLUNGES CHURCHILL INTO SERIOUS CRISIS

Fall of Tobruk Described as Worst Exigency Since Cabinet's Inception

GREAT CHANGE NOTED

Public Opinion and Masses Not Likely to Be Appeased By Glib Promises

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, June 28.—**Alarmed over the aggravation of the domestic situation in London, Premier Winston Churchill has returned to London hurriedly. His return has surprised even the British public.**

Two domestic issues confront Churchill at present. One is how to overcome the North African war issue in Parliament and the other is how to utilize his talk with Roosevelt in making public the results of the Washington conversations.

According to London reports, it is indicated that the North African war issue, if mis-handled, may develop and affect the life of the Churchill Cabinet, and Churchill will possibly utilize his talks with Roosevelt through radio talks and take action in Parliament in the meantime. The present political situation in Britain brought about as a result of the fall of Tobruk is the greatest crisis since the inception of the Churchill Cabinet. It is essentially different from the previous crises.

Great Change Noted

In the previous war debate personal attack against Churchill was very strong but no one dared suggest a non-confidence motion. But now members of Parliament have proposed a non-confidence motion for the first time. To such an extent the political situation in London has undergone a change.

The Conservative and other elements opposed to Churchill declare that the question at issue is not confined to the Tobruk issue and that they no longer can keep the patience kept up since the loss of Singapore, Malaya and Burma. Appeasement measures are now being resorted to and even if a motion is taken for non-confidence the motion is considered likely to be defeated.

Even if the appeasement policy registers success, however, public opinion and the masses will not be appeased. The press in general is quite pessimistic. The Daily Mail says:

"During the first half of this year Singapore fell and since then Britain has suffered a series of continuous defeats. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, Britain will lose Egypt and India during the latter half of this year. If Sebastopol falls, the Caucasus will also be lost and West Asia will be taken."

Families of soldiers on the front are resentful toward Churchill and are raising a hue and cry. Any false propaganda being made on the basis of the Churchill-Roosevelt conversations will not give any hope to them. Britons know that the Churchill-Roosevelt joint statement has given an array of agreements but in fact Churchill has simply appealed to Roosevelt on the shipping issue. The fall of Tobruk during the Washington talks has widened the gap between the Anglo-American sides.

Britain Is Slandered

Britain is being slandered both in Congress and on the streets in the United States. This is being reported to the British press in a resentful tone by the British correspondents in the United States. Britain in its turn is opening an attack on the United States on the score that the American tanks and other arms sent from the United States to Libya were virtually of no use against German arms.

Britain is no longer satisfied with the simple astronomical figures of armament production but a cry has been raised for quality rather than quantity. It is being asserted in this connection that the Axis Powers are not disturbed a bit by any astronomical figures if the arms supplied by the United States continue to be of such poor quality.

Wartime Production Minister Captain Oliver Lyttleton of Britain upon his return from the United States said that it would be no easy work to change the type and quality of arms being manufactured in the United States and his statement has become a pessimistic factor. Even in the latest joint statement arms production figures are considerably reserved. Judging from the way things are going on in Britain, we come to feel concerned over what fate is awaiting Britain in the future, though Britain is one of our enemies. In these circumstances, some persons even go the length of declaring that because sentiments of utter hopelessness are gripping the country, one or two more pushes may cause Britain to crumble,

Crew Receives Comfort Bags

Picture taken on board a submarine mother ship. Photo by Cameraman Iiyama of the Navy Press Section. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

CRIMES INCREASING IN WARTIME BRITAIN

Degeneration Noted in Social Life of Populace—People Are Dejected

There is a rapid decline in the power and prestige of the British Empire, and appalling corruption and degeneration in all British social life, according to an Asahi dispatch from Madrid, states Domei.

Despite the screaming propaganda, the observance of the Allies' Day, throughout the nation, miserably failed to stir patriotism among the people with whom tears were said to have preceded cheers even while lining the streets to watch the theatrical procession of the rulers and representatives of the defeated nations and countries that have long ceased to exist.

Britain, once the greatest empire in the world, after losing all its possessions in the East to Japan, is now under the complete domination of the United States and the Soviet Union, it is further pointed out.

Many Crimes Committed

The whole nation seems to have been caught in a whirlpool of bewildering confusion, wherein the despair of the people without the faintest hope of victory, is reflected in terrible crimes committed by youths while the increasing number of divorce suits totalling 1850 cases during April and May as against 783 for the same period of the previous year, reveals the tragic effort of the evacuations of the children from all the large towns as well as the large-scale mobilization of women for munition factories, the report said.

Hasty marriages between British women and colonial and foreign soldiers now stationed in Britain are also being bitterly criticized by the authorities, it is said.

Point-system for clothing has been tightened, which discloses a serious shortage of materials while lack of silk stockings and elastic undergarments is compelling women to wear men's trousers. Officially fixed prices for general foodstuff are openly violated. Detectives are being placed all over the town to enforce the law while 29,329 cases of questionable transactions were reported during the last year, the report said, adding that, the latest joke was that some person was said to have telephoned the police informing them of the attempted transaction to sell the British Empire below its official price.

Searched by Britons

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—British authorities in Calcutta today made an extensive search of the home of Sarat Chandra Bose, younger brother of Chandra Bose, noted Indian patriot, who is now in Germany, it was reported today from Calcutta. The report added that the houses of Indian leaders in Assam and Bengal provinces were also subjected to searches by the British authorities on the same day.

JAPAN TO AID THAI'S MEDICAL PROGRESS

Country at Present Has Only 500 Qualified Physicians For 17,000,000 People

Complete remodeling of the medical science in Thailand after the Japanese system was urged in a recent radio talk by Premier Luang Pibul Songgram who appealed to the public to cooperate with the Government to discard the deep-rooted Anglo-American domination in Thailand's medical organizations, it is learned from well-informed observers, states Domei.

There are only 500 qualified physicians for the total population of 17,000,000. All medical equipment has been supplied from the United States and Britain who completely dominated Thailand's medical systems until the outbreak of the war.

Since the new regime came into power in 1935 Thailand's medical students began to come to Japan, and at the outbreak of the war some 20 Japanese educated doctors already occupied various important medical posts in Thailand.

Nai Direk Chayanama, Thailand's Ambassador, is said to be negotiating for the exchange of a medical mission with Japan which will no doubt contribute toward the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

A great public demonstration of gratitude was reported when a large quantity of quinine, the most valuable medicine for malaria was presented from Premier General Hideki Tojo to Thailand in recognition of the service rendered by the Good Will Mission to Japan headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphayuha Sena. It is said that over 40,000 out of the 2,000,000 cases of malaria die every year through lack of proper treatment.

Revolutionary progress and improvement in Thailand's medical methods are being expected with assistance from Japan.

20 ALLIED VESSELS SUNK

Reich Navy Makes Big Haul in 1-Day Campaign

Domei

BERLIN, June 29.—The German navy sank 20 Allied warships and merchantmen in 24 hours from June 27 to 28, the German High Command announced today.

Of the ill-fated Allied vessels, 19 ships were sunk in the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of Finland, and waters off the East coast of the United States, while the remaining one, a Soviet patrol boat, was sent to the bottom in the Atlantic, the announcement added.

To Represent Havas in F.I.C.

Domei

HANOI, June 29.—Following the reorganization of the Havas News Agency into the OFI in France, the Arip News Agency will represent Havas in French Indo-China since it is in closer contact with the French Colonial Government, it was learned here today.

MURMANSK RAIDED BY GERMAN PLANES IN 3-HOUR ATTACK

Warehouses, Loading Facilities And Other War Objectives Are Bombed

12 ENEMY CRAFT DOWNED

Luftwaffe Blasts Suppermare On Bristol Channel in Assault on England

Domei

BERLIN, June 29.—During the course of an intense three-hour air raid on Murmansk yesterday, German bombers and fighter planes attacked store depots, loading facilities and other important war objectives in the Soviet port town, the High Command announced today.

Out of the 12 enemy planes shot down during the raid, 10 of them were of British or American origin, the announcement stated. All German machines returned safely to their bases.

Meantime, the official German news agency learned from the High Command that the British forces south of Marsa Matruh, on the Egyptian front, have been forced to withdraw eastward.

Heavy losses in tanks were said to have been suffered by the British.

Cooperating with the land forces, the Luftwaffe straffed the fleeing enemy in Egypt and inflicted serious damage to several trains carrying war materials.

Blasting of the coastal line from Marsa Matruh by the Luftwaffe was said to have seriously hampered the retreat of the British forces.

Important war objectives at western Suppermare, on the Bristol Channel, were blasted by the Luftwaffe last night as further raids were carried out against England.

Kursk Offensive Begins

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, June 29.—A large scale offensive operation has been started by the German forces in the neighborhood of Kursk, about 200 kilometers north of Kharkov, it is reported.

The objective of the German offensive is believed to be Voronej, 200 kilometers east of Kursk.

Kursk is located between Moscow and Sebastopol, and is an important railway junction between Voronej and Kiev. It is the capital of Kursk province and has a population of 110,000. It is an ancient city, famous for its light industries.

Moscow Confirms Offensive

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—The Soviet Information Bureau today announced that German forces have launched a new offensive against the Russian Army in the Kursk area, 200 kilometers north of Kharkov and 450 kilometers south of Moscow, it is reported from Moscow.

The city of Kursk is not only a strategic key point but a communication center linking north and south.

Malayans Lifted From Level of Menials To That of Respectable Life in 6 Months

Of late, the family life of the Malayan inhabitants of Kuala Lumpur has assumed the aspect of a backwoods classroom, writes an Indonesian correspondent of the Asahi in a special report from Kuala Lumpur, states Domei.

The students of these home classes are composed of the whole family and their relatives, from grand-parents, parents, children, and the people from next door while the instructors, for the most part, are Japanese soldiers or employes of the Japanese administration who manage somehow to find time from their busy schedules to teach several times a week, the Asahi report said.

Of course there are no fixed fees and, in lieu of offering money or other presents to the instructors, the enthusiastic students occasionally fix a delicious Indian or Malayan dinner to which the volunteer teachers are invited.

According to the guests of these exotic feasts, no other expression of the gratitude of the Malayans can compare with it.

Study Becomes Pastime

Japanese, or rather the study of it, has become the most popular pastime among the native population although it is only about five months since the last vestige of British influence was ejected from the Malay Peninsula. Indeed, in the words of a retired government official, no other nation-wide movement has acquired so many sincere followers, the correspondent declared.

On the other hand, the Japanese troops consider it a duty to learn the language of the Peninsula and are no less enthusiastic than the Malayans themselves. While the opportunities for systematic study are lacking, they make it up by heroic measure, some of them forming an agreement to speak nothing but Malayan on certain days of the week.

Conversation between a Malayan and a Japanese, whose only forte in learning another's language is diligence, is always good for at least a half hour of laughs for the bystanders. The Malayan, bent on learning Japanese, and the Japanese, under oath to speak nothing but Malayan, wallow in the unaccustomed intricacies of each other's language until, with a sigh of relief and a bellow of laughter, they link arms and make for the nearest bar where, as we all know, one experiences no language difficulties, the report disclosed.

Make Marked Progress

But under systematic instruction, even in makeshift classrooms, the Malayans are making wonderful progress in the study of Japanese and have gone far beyond the elementary salutations of "ohayo" and "sayonara," the correspondent added.

English, which had a head start of more than a century, is now a dead language as far as the Malayans are concerned and the English equivalents of "ohayo" and "sayonara" and other expressions disappeared from the vocabulary of the Malayan tongue before he himself was aware of it.

While the language itself commands so much interest, the study of things Japanese, which has risen spontaneously, is not far behind. Books on Japanese customs, history, geography—in fact anything about

(Continued on Page 2)

Propaganda Team-Work With Natives

Displaying a keen spirit of cooperation, the native inhabitants of Negros Island in the Philippines are here shown helping members of the Japanese Pacification Corps to put up posters on the walls of a prominent business firm on the isle. (Passed by the War Ministry)

AUSTRALIA FACING SHORTAGE OF FOOD

Problem Assumes Serious Proportions Due to Abrupt Stoppage of Imports

Australia has been confronted with a serious shortage of foodstuffs since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, reports an Asahi Buenos Aires dispatch dated Sunday, quoting a May 25 issue of Newsweek, a popular American magazine.

Although Australia boasted once of its prosperous trade and abundant supplies of foodstuffs, the dispatch says, the shortage is assuming serious proportions due to the stoppage of imports from the former Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines and Malaya, which were occupied by the Japanese, as well as due to the decrease in agrarian products caused by the requisition of farmers by the munitions industries and the army.

Australia will suffer years of recession, warned the Australian Minister for Commerce, adding that the decreased agrarian production will be chiefly responsible for the coming depression, the dispatch adds.

In addition, Australia has to supply foodstuffs to the United States troops garrisoned in Australia, further reports the dispatch, continuing that although mutton is not relished by the American soldiers who are accustomed to beef and pork, yet the consumption of the meat amounts to a considerable quantity.

On the other hand, households in

(Continued on Page 2)

Telegrams to Java From Japan Proper Start From July 1

Telegrams to Java from Japan Proper will be sent in the Japanese language for the first time beginning July 1, it is learned here yesterday, Domei states. In pre-war days, the language used in telegrams to Java was restricted to European languages, but after July 1 Japanese will be the main language. The telegram rate will be ¥3 for five words, and ¥1 will be charged for every additional five words.

JAPANESE ARMY OCCUPIES SINKEP ISLE, NEAR SHONAN

Taken on June 28 Due to Strategical Necessity—Termed Bloodless Landing

A unit of the Japanese Army, headed by Lieutenant Seizo Ogiyama and Sub-Lieutenant Senichi Kodo, at 11:20 a.m. on June 28, effected a bloodless landing on Sinkep Island, located between Sumatra and the Lingga Islands south of Shonanto, according to a report from two Yomiuri correspondents in the same island on Monday.

Sinkep Island had been left unoccupied, because no hostile actions were directed against the Japanese at the time of the Sumatra Campaign. It was occupied on Sunday from the viewpoint of strategical necessity.

The island is located 104 degrees 50 minutes east longitude and 0 degree 50 minutes south latitude and covers 827 square meters. Formerly it belonged to the Rhio State in Sumatra but is at present included in the jurisdiction of Shonanto.

Sinkep Island produces huge amounts of tin and tungsten.

MANNERHEIM VISITS HITLER

Finnish Commander Also Calls on Marshal Goering

Domei

BERLIN, June 28.—Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Forces, who called at the Fuehrer's headquarters yesterday to reciprocate Chancellor Hitler's visit to Finland, conferred with him on military affairs of the two countries in a very friendly atmosphere, the German High Command revealed this afternoon.

The Finnish Marshal also called on Grand Marshal Hermann W. Goering, German Minister of the Air Force, after a dinner party given by Chancellor Hitler in the capacity of the highest Commander of the German Army.

AFRICA SETS PRISON TERM

Saboteurs to Be Sentenced Hereafter to 5 Years

Special

LISBON, June 28.—In view of the growing number of acts of sabotage in South Africa, the Government of the Union of South Africa has decreed the minimum sentence of five years' hard labor for damaging overhead electric cables or possessing hand grenades, bombs or other explosive material, according to a report from Capetown.

It will be recalled in this connection that special courts have recently been appointed in South Africa to deal with acts of sabotage.

SUEZ CANAL IS NOW DIRECTLY MENACED

Italo-Reich Forces Free to Attack Route, Says Ex-Envoy to Egypt

As the British forces posted in Egypt can no longer be strengthened by reinforcements sent from the East, the Suez Canal is exposed directly to the menace of the Italo-German forces, stated Masayuki Yokoyama, former Minister to Egypt, in an interview with the Asahi.

"Last summer, I opined that the Italo-German forces would not be able to capture Suez," Mr. Yokoyama said, "before they dealt a severe blow to the British naval forces in the Mediterranean.

"Now conditions are favorable for an eastward advance of the Italian and German forces, for they have secured a supply route in the Mediterranean Sea by crushing the British naval forces and convoys there and, moreover, the British troops posted in India and Australia can no longer be sent to the Egyptian front, as a result of the War of Greater East Asia.

"It is intolerably hot in Egypt after May, but it is said that the Italo-German forces have made complete preparations to cope with the heat, such as the installation of cooling systems in tanks. That they have achieved such war results to date, however, is chiefly due to the vigorous fighting spirit of the soldiers of the Axis forces.

No More Reinforcements

"Last summer, the British forces advanced as far as Cyrenaica, thanks to the reinforcements from the East, but this time, neither India nor Australia can send troops to Egypt. This fact will accelerate the drive of the Italo-German forces.

"Marsa Matruh is a fishing village with a population of less than 20,000. Its port canot accommodate large-sized vessels. A railway line and a well-constructed motorcar highway lead from this town to Alexandria, 320 kilometers seast of Matruh. Those traffic lanes will supply highways for the Italo-German mechanized forces.

"The people of Egypt harbor no hostility toward the Axis forces but are generally anti-British. When British influence in Egypt declines, Premier Nahas Pasha will rise to lead his people.

"At the time of the first World War, the Turko-German allied army tried and failed to attack the Suez Canal Zone from the north. This time, the Italo-German forces will prove a dire menace to the canal, the most vital route connecting Britain and India."

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM GIVEN

Reich Decrees Measure for Former Soviet Districts

Special

BERLIN, June 28.—Inhabitants of former Soviet districts in eastern Europe now occupied by the Germans may have freedom of religion and the right to found religious communities, states a decree issued by the competent German authorities recently.

The people will be allowed to have religious communities headed by priests of their own nationality on conditions that these communities will not be misused for political purposes, adds the decree.

AXIS FORCES REACH BIR FUKA, KEY POINT; ALEXANDRIA RAIDED

Sudden Early Morning Attack Causes Damage to Military Equipment

BRITISH ARE STUNNED

Further Allied Defeats May Cause Cairo Government to Change Its Attitude

Domei

ROME, June 29.—The spearheads of the Axis forces, which had been driving eastward in pursuit of the retreating British army following the occupation early this morning of the powerful stronghold of Marsa Matruh, have arrived at Bir Fuka, key position located some 200 kilometers west of Alexandria, according to field dispatches reaching here from North Africa today.

Alexandria Heavily Bombed

Domei

LISBON, June 29.—The Egyptian Government admitted that Axis aircraft this morning carried out intense bombing of harbor and military installations at Alexandria, according to reports reaching here today.

Planes Destroyed at Gibraltar

Domei

BERLIN, June 29.—During repeated Axis air raids on Gibraltar this morning, several grounded British planes were destroyed, according to a Transocean report received here today.

Flames from the burning planes were said to have been visible from Algeciras and La Linea.

Italians Take Many Prisoners

Domei

ROME, June 29.—Breaking down all enemy resistance, Italian forces entered Marsa Matruh and captured 6,000 British troops as well as 36 tanks and a large number of guns and motor vehicles, the High Command announced today.

With the cooperation of the Luftwaffe, war material dumps and parked cars were bombed and machine-gunned.

In the harbor of Marsa Matruh, two enemy vessels were hit and one set afire.

During the course of air combats, 17 British planes were shot down.

Raid Surprises British

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 29.—A formation of Axis planes made a sudden attack on Alexandria early this morning, and bombed military equipments at the naval port, it is reported from Cairo.

The raid was unexpected and greatly surprised the British authorities. According to the Cairo broadcasting, the Egyptian Government recognized the bombing of Alexandria, but said that the extent of damage was not yet ascertained although casualties are believed to be slight.

Ritchie Said Removed

Domei

BERLIN, June 28.—Despite the silence of the British Government, General Sir Archibald B. Ritchie, Commander of the British Eighth Army in North Africa, is said to have been removed from his post on account of his defeat in Libya, the German news agency, D.N.B. reports from Stockholm, quoting a London dispatch.

The rumor is spreading in Johannesburg, the former station of the army. Some quarters are in the belief from this rumor that his removal is unavoidable.

Egypt Attitude Lukewarm

Domei

BERNE, June 28.—Commenting on Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha's denial of the report that Britain asked for the mobilization of Egyptian forces, La Swiss, leading daily in Geneva, editorially said today that the Egyptian authorities must have been obliged to take into account the public who is completely disinterested in the war and unwilling to support Britain against the Axis. The paper further asserted that even the most limited Egyptian collaboration with Britain would stir the country.

Pointing out Britain's weakness, the Baster Nachrichten, another influential paper, editorially declared, there is no convincing proof that the Egyptian Government will continue its present pro-British policy in the case of a further British defeat.

It also added that the military reverses which Britain sustained in succession in Africa have gravely discouraged the Egyptians, and moreover, the weakening of the British control in the eastern part of the Mediterranean is tending to seriously restrict the wheat supply to Egypt."

RAILWAY IN MALAYA IS RAPIDLY REPAIRED

Through Express Between Shonan, Bangkok Will Operate From July 1

Indicative of the steady progress made in the reconstruction activities in Malaya, the through express train between Shonan Island and Bangkok, capital of Thailand, will be operated from July 1 reports an Asahi Shonan dispatch dated Monday.

Particularly remarkable was the reconstruction work done on the western line. Almost simultaneously with the Japanese capture of Singapore, traffic on the western line was restored and later the connection between Bangkok and Pnom Penh, French Indo-China was established.

With all preparations satisfactorily completed recently, it has been decided that the through express train will be operated from July 1 between Bangkok and Shonan Island on the western line.

Service Is Expedited

Formerly the Bangkok bound or Shonan bound passenger had to change cars on the Thai-French Indo-China border and it took 72 hours to cover the entire distance between Shonan and Bangkok on the western line. However, with the institution of the through express train the passenger can travel the distance without changing cars in 62 hours.

Furthermore, the express train will make a stop at every station as in former days and local trains are to be operated more frequently between main stations.

Repair work is steadily progressing also on the eastern line, thanks to the efforts made by the Imperial Forces and engineers. So far two-thirds of the railway line has been reopened to traffic i.e. the section between Gamus and Kuala Lipis.

From July 1 trains for general passengers now running as far as Metankab will be operated to Kuala Lipis.

Most of the railway employes including station masters and locomotive engineers are former native employes on the lines, and have been wholeheartedly cooperating with the Japanese.

In the port of Shonan, on the other hand, the salvaging of sunken ships, dredging and improvement of harbor facilities, repair of docks, etc., are steadily going on for the completion of shipping in parallel with the restoration of the railway facilities in Malaya.

Malayans Are Lifted From Menial Role

(Continued From Page 1)

Japan, disappeared from the bookshops long ago and there is really no hope at present of satisfying the immense demand for books of this type, the reporter declared.

Listen to Music

Aside from formal study, many people have picked up a great deal from listening to and singing Japanese songs. Musically inclined, the Malayans learn the words and tune of such popular pieces as "Aikoku Koshinkyoku" and "Kojo no Tsuki" after hearing them played a couple of times.

Sometimes, one even hears the simple but inspiring Japanese national anthem, "Kimigayo" being sung perfectly by a Malayan. So intense is the interest in Japan, that Malayans of the upper classes even ask Japanese acquaintances how their homes can be redecorated to be made more like a Japanese home.

Giving Japanese names to newborn babies is the latest fad, and, while names are usually picked from some timely occurrence or subject, the latest one which probably will not be bested for a while yet is "Terauchi Gandhi," the Asahi report said.

Aside from purely cultural phases of their lives, the Malayans have now entered a new sphere of life which was not tolerated under British rule. Under the Union Jack, the best a Malayan could hope for was to be a plain laborer but now under the guidance and encouragement of the Japanese administration, they have entered the commercial field of endeavor, and many shops entirely operated and owned by them are now doing splendidly in Kuala Lumpur and other large cities.

In the near future when the Malayans establish a firm commercial and economic foundation, the lot of the entire population of Malayans is expected to be uplifted to one they never knew and never could expect under the British.

Agricultural School Opens

Agricultural and technical training has not been neglected by the Japanese and already in the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur there is an agricultural school, the first of its kind, to which students from all parts of the Peninsula are flocking.

Under the expert guidance of instructors from Japan the Malayans are expected to learn the intensive methods of cultivation so effectively used in Japan and make their country not only self sustaining but also an exporter of more and better foodstuffs. Technical training, of which the Malayans had none and couldn't get if they tried half a year ago, will be given at Kuala Lumpur. Also students graduating from school will be able to secure responsible positions in mines, factories and institutions where before, they worked as ordinary laborers.

Summing it all up, the correspondent concludes, the short six months of Japanese guidance in the Peninsula has already lifted the Malayan from the level of a menial and has placed him well on the way to respectable livelihood and has opened new avenues to a brighter, happier and freer life.

Press Comments

Tuesday, June 30

ASAHI—Meaningless Anglo-American Talks
YOMIURI—Britain Is on Eve of Fall
KOKUMIN—Changes in Africa

Meaningless Anglo-American Talks

ASAHI—The Churchill-Roosevelt conversations recently held for the third time were a failure inasmuch as they have realized nothing concrete and feasible in the way of strengthening the anti-Axis front. The talks were conducted just at the time when the Axis Powers achieved many satisfactory war results both in the eastern and western theaters of hostilities, and this fact, it is strongly suspected, rendered the conversations highly futile and dispirited.

In one passage of the joint statement issued simultaneously both at London and Washington, press reports revealed, the authorities claimed "The Allied nations have never been in such hearty agreement as they are today." The remark can be more properly taken as a cover under which the emptiness of the talks have been camouflaged. There are plenty indications to show that the present conversations contributed nothing to the improvement of the current war situation for the anti-Axis camp.

According to the New York Times, quoted by press reports, the talks covered the establishment of a second war front, the strengthening of the aid-Chiang and aid-Soviets measures and the reinforcement of the British troops in North Africa. Regarding these questions, discussions were conducted between the two anti-Axis leaders, but how can the conversations formulate any effective plans applicable to the present worldwide war situation that is at present unfavorable for the Anglo-American front?

Taking the question of a second front as an example, it was agreed at the conversations to appoint an American officer to command the American forces, but the discussion about the appointment of a commander-in-chief for the combined Anglo-American forces in Europe could bring in no decision, it is said.

These questions, however, are all minor ones as compared with the other more important problems such as how to transport the needed war materials from the United States to Europe, which in turn brings about the question of obtaining shipping ample enough to carry out the transportation. Regarding these important problems, we failed to learn anything from the reports of the much-advertised talks.

Britain Is on Eve of Fall

YOMIURI—The Italo-German forces in North Africa have penetrated the Libya-Egyptian border and have reduced Marsa Matruh to the utter confusion of the British garrison in Egypt. This achievement of our friends won through the hard exertions of their forces under tremendous heat and baffling topographical conditions, is worthy of our unstinted praise.

The Italian forces, it is remembered, succeeded last September in pressing their foes as far as Sidi Barrani, where the advance was checked and the Italians had to withdraw, largely because of the then prevailing situation in the Mediterranean Sea. Now with Crete Island under the control of the Axis Powers, the same sea is greatly facilitating the Axis operations in the northern tip of Africa.

The present Axis achievement is largely due, it is true, to the strength of the Italo-German forces, but at the same time we must not forget that the success is partly attributable to Japan's victories in the War of Greater East Asia.

Britain previously had some success in her Libyan operations by virtue of her advantageous position in eastern Africa. Then came the series of reverses in East Asia before the onslaughts of the Japanese Forces, with the result that the British defenses around western Asia were greatly weakened. How could Britain send large reinforcements to Libya when her own India was placed in a precarious condition?

The present brilliant achievements of the Axis forces in North Africa are most significant when we consider that they are a direct contribution toward the total collapse of Britain.

The anti-British movement in Egypt, since the outbreak of the current European hostilities, has been of such an intensity that the local British authorities have no power to control it. The British Government then adopted many drastic measures to suppress the agitation, but they only served to enhance the anti-British sentiments among the Egyptian population. The fall of Marsa Matruh came just at this juncture. It is all too apparent that British rule in Egypt has suffered a great blow with the present war developing so unfavorably in that very country.

Britain availed herself of the outbreak of the present European hostilities to force herself on several minor countries in Western Asia such as Iraq, Iran and Syria. These nations, all of them, are far from being satisfied with this state of affairs, and will rise up against their common master on the occasion of the weakening of British influence as the result of the failure of the British operations in North Africa.

Then there is India, now just one step short of uprising against Britain. These are nothing but sure signs of the fall of Britain herself.

Changes in Africa

KOKUMIN—Both the Asian and African continents are two entities in this universe to be equally ranked with Europe, but it was through the Anglo-Saxons' egoistic move of old standing that the native inhabitants of these continents were regarded, even in their own eyes, as inferior to them. Japan is now fighting for the cause of rectifying this unnatural state of affairs.

Japan's wars, especially those in recent years since the advent of the Meiji era, were fought with the primary motive of liberating, what the Anglo-Saxons called "uncivilized" peoples, from the yoke imposed on them by those powers whose objective was to exploit the oppressed populace as much as possible.

Japan's cause as such has been strongly supported by her allies, Germany, Italy and other Axis countries in the common war with the Anglo-Saxons now developing in Europe and neighboring regions including Africa. The combined Italo-German forces are now engaged in their Egyptian campaign, which incidentally will contribute to the liberation of the African native inhabitants from British oppression, to say nothing of the effect it will have on the situation for Axis domination in the eastern Mediterranean.

The successful operations of the Axis forces are thus bringing historic changes in Africa, especially in those rich regions along the stretches of the Nile, which may be described as the only fertile land in the continent. The rich river basin, has produced much raw cotton since the beginning of the 20th century. It is said to reach 60 per cent of the entire production of India.

This cotton production has for long been available only to the cotton spinners of Manchester, to the exclusion of the rest of the world. The day is near, it is expected, when the production of that region will be shared evenly among all the peoples on earth, thanks to the efforts of the Axis in this line.

All in all, it is up to the Axis Powers to see that Africa, which long remained under the exploitation of the pernicious Anglo-Saxons, will undergo remarkable changes, simultaneously with the improvement of conditions in Asia under the leadership of Japan.

SINO-JAPANESE AMITY ADVOCATE SUCCUMBS

Li En-Chao Was Promoter Of Japanese Language School

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, June 24.—Li En-Chao, (alias Frank Lee), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Central Political Council and of the National Relief Commission, and for some time, an adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, succumbed to illness at 1 a.m. today.

The late Mr. Li En-Chao was one of the first to join the Peace Movement in association with Messrs. Ting Meh-Chuen and Li Shih-Chun and was of great assistance to the Movement during the early days by virtue of his connections with the Italian community among whom he had many intimate friends. He worked strenuously for the establishment of the Sino-Italian Cultural Association of which he became a director.

A keen advocate of Sino-Japanese cooperation, Mr. Li, a few months ago, was one of the promoters of a Japanese Language School and became one of its most earnest students.

He is survived by an aged mother, a widow and four children.

320 EURASIANS INTERNED IN SUMATRA ARE SET FREE

Japanese Military Authorities to Release More—Soldiers Excepted

Three hundred and twenty Eurasians in the east coast of Sumatra, who are Dutch by nationality, and had been taken prisoners, were recently released from the internment camps by the Japanese Military Administrative Government, reported a Yomiuri correspondent in Medan on Monday.

Approximately 2,000 Eurasians of Dutch and Indonesian parentage, inhabiting the east coast of Sumatra were taken prisoners, when the Japanese Forces landed on the island in February.

They had hitherto been proud of having Dutch nationality but, gradually realizing that the purpose of the War of Greater East Asia is for liberating the East Asiatic peoples, many of them came recently to pledge allegiance to Japan.

In answer to their request, the Military Administrative Government recently discharged 320 of the prisoners who could support themselves. The authorities, moreover, helped the graduates of middle schools among the released prisoners to find proper employment.

The Administrative Government will in the future release more Eurasian prisoners, except soldiers, the report added.

ARMY FORCES TAKE LIKI IN NIGHT ATTACK

Headquarters of Chiang's 4th Army in W. Chekiang Falls Into Japanese Hands

The city of Liki, headquarters of the Chungking Fourth Army, was captured by the Japanese Forces at dawn yesterday after a night attack, the Nichi Nichi reported from the Kiangsi front, reports Domei today.

Japanese Take Iyang

Japanese Forces, driving eastward along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway on the right bank of Shangjao River, at noon on Monday captured Iyang, strategic point located 30 kilometers east of Kweiki, the Asahi's war-correspondent reported from Iyang yesterday.

Advancing to Liki

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON WESTERN CHEKIANG FRONT, June 29.—The Japanese Forces engaged in a large-scale encirclement operation in the lake and marsh areas in western Chekiang are advancing to Liki, citadel of the Chungking 4th Army entrenched with 20,000 strong.

The Japanese Units starting their southward drive from Fuchow captured Lungku'o, a strategic point, and continued their southward advance along Ihwangshui and reduced Tangfeng, key point, eight kilometers southwest of Liki at dawn today, cutting the enemy's westward retreat.

Moving westward from Kienchang, another part of the Japanese Units is pounding the Chungking 102nd Division, which is putting up its last resistance at a point, seven kilometers south of Kienchang.

Another Japanese unit advancing between the two aforementioned groups of units are pounding on the remnants of the Chungking 59th Division infesting a height three kilometers northwest of Liki while a part of the same unit is carrying on a severe onslaught on the enemy forces at Meifang, six kilometers south of Liki.

Lienhsien as Capital

Domei

CANTON, June 29.—Jittery over a probably Japanese offensive against Shaokwan, headquarters of the Seventh War Zone, General Yu Han-mou, Commander of the Chungking forces in that area, has ordered the removal of the capital of the Kwangtung Provincial Government at Shaokwan to Lienhsien, reliable information reaching here revealed today.

Driven into a predicament by the northward advance of the Japanese Forces along the Hankow-Canton Railway, General Yu has decided to take this drastic action.

Accordingly, the dispatch asserted, General Yu has ordered the authorities under his jurisdiction to send official reports to Lienhsien beginning July 1.

Meantime, the information disclosed, the General issued strict orders to the families of officers and men at Shaokwan under his command to take refuge in Lienhsien, Jenhua, and Nanyung.

LITERARY BODY MAPS OUT NATIONAL SERVICE PLANS

Will Hold Lecture Meet on Fifth Anniversary of China Affair

The Literary National Service Society of Japan, which was organized on June 18 with a membership of 3,000 literary men throughout Japan to do their bit for the cause of the nation, has mapped out an elaborate program of service to the nation, it was learned today, states Domei.

On July 8, the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair, the Literary National Service Society is scheduled to hold a lecture meeting at the Soldiers' Club at Kudan from 6 p.m. when literary men who have returned from the battlefields will give lectures in reminiscence of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, the first spark to the China Affair, the Shanghai, Nanking and other battles.

The newly organized Literary National Service Society will also take over the work of the Literary Men's Society which recently disbanded. The new society will send lecture parties throughout Japan, each party consisting of five or six literary men who will deliver lectures at least in two or three cities in each prefecture, for the purpose of guiding the ideas and thoughts of the people.

These lecture groups will also comfort wounded soldiers now being taken care of in Army and Navy hospitals.

EGYPTIAN BANK TO SHIP GOLD HOLDINGS TO AFRICA

Anticipating further spread of the war in Egypt, the National Bank of Egypt will transmit its gold holdings to the Union of South Africa, according to an Asahi report received here from Shanghai today, quoting information received from Ankara, states Domei.

Jewish citizens in Egypt, the report stated, will dispose of their immovable property in view of the critical situation facing the country.

Meantime, as a result of negotiations between the British officials and Jewish bankers and traders in Palestine, measures reportedly have been taken to transfer the latters' gold holdings to the United States.

'Kindness and Gratitude Movement' Is Set To Brighten Lives of Citizens of Tokyo

A "Kindness and Gratitude Movement" will be conducted in Tokyo from July 8 to 14 under the joint sponsorship of the Tokyo Prefectural Government and the Metropolitan Police Board, reports the Asahi.

In order to relieve the excessive tension prevalent among the people of Tokyo and thus to make the city life brighter, the Prefectural Government and the Metropolitan Police Board will launch a "Kindness and Gratitude Campaign" from July 8, urging the citizens to become more cordial in their intercourse with others and more appreciative of the kindness shown to them, through the medium of posters, radio and the neighborhood associations.

Prior to the said campaign, the Tokyo Municipality will urge the employes of various offices under its jurisdiction, and conductors of city trams and buses to show a cordial attitude toward citizens whom they come in contact with for one week from July 1.

The Municipality will publish the following mottoes to be observed by the citizens.

(1) Let us work with kindness and gratitude for the successful establishment of Greater East Asia.

(2) Let us live in good humor.

(3) Let us be kind and polite to others.

(4) Let us be kind and bright in daily business.

(5) Let us refrain from complaining and offer mutual help.

(6) Let us pay due respect to kindnesses and ignore the unkind acts of others.

(7) Let us be grateful to others for their kindnesses.

10 SITES PROPOSED AS NATIONAL PARKS

Will Act as Physical Training Centers for the People Of Japan

The proposed sites for 10 additional national parks for the physical training of the nation were decided upon at a meeting held on Monday jointly by the National Park Association and the Land Planning Committee, reports the Nichi Nichi on Tuesday.

The National Park Association and the Land Planning Committee are shortly to recommend the selected sites to the Welfare Ministry for its approval.

Hitherto, in the selection of a national park, the prerequisite was the scenic beauty of the place and the geographical condition was not taken into consideration, as a result of which the populace was not in a position to utilize the national parks fully for the purpose of physical training.

In the selection of the new sites, from the viewpoints of land planning and the population policy, much effort has been expended in selecting those regions not only rich in scenic beauty but also easily accessible to the populace.

The newly proposed sites as provisionally named follow:

The Hokkaido Donan National Park, or the region including Jozankei, Noboribetsu, Toya Lake and Shikotsu Lake; Yahatadaira National Park or the region including Mt. Iwate, Mt. Komagatake, Tazawa Lake and Yahatadaira; Bantai Azuma National Park covering the two prefectures of Fukushima and Yamagata; Mikuni Mountain National Park covering the three prefectures of Niigata, Nagano and Gumma; Oku Chichibu National Park; Izu-Oshima National Park; Shima National Park in Mie Prefecture; Biwa Lake National Park; Ishizuchi National Park in Ehime Prefecture; and the Hiko National Park covering the two prefectures of Fukuoka and Oita.

CITIES IN BURMA RAPIDLY RETURN TO PRE-WAR PITCH

Mills, Transportation, Food Supplies Have Been Fully Secured

Rehabilitation of cities in the northern part of Burma is progressing smoothly and the motors of rice threshing mills on the banks of the Irrawaddy have commenced to roar as in pre-war days, the Yomiuri reports.

In Toungoo, a bus service is now available and coffee, for which the city is famous, is being transported to various places. Shortly sugar refining mills will be put into operation. This city being the gateway to the Shan States, the future development will be worthy of note.

A bumper crop of white beans is expected this year at Pyinmana. Compared with last year, this year's crop is expected to be bigger by three times.

Lashio, where rehabilitation work is under way will shortly be able to exploit mineral resources and supply the countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with these products.

Rice in Bhamo is as good as that produced in Japan and is now being transported to other districts.

Italy to Rush Shipbuilding

Special

ROME, June 28.—The completion of all ships at present being built in Italy is to be accelerated, according to a resolution passed by the Italian Corporation for Air and Sea Traffic recently. Prior to making the decision, Minister of Corporations Renato Ricci had stressed the need for Italy to have at her disposal a mercantile fleet in keeping with her international position and economic needs.

British Shipping Decreased

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—About 15,000,000 gross register tons of shipping, which figure represents one-quarter of the total world tonnage, were sunk or otherwise lost between the outbreak of the war and December 31, 1941, it is stated in the annual report of the London Chamber of Shipping. The report further points out that by the closing of the Mediterranean to British shipping, the British mercantile marine has automatically decreased by 30 per cent.

TURKS ARE PLACED IN TRICKY POSITION

Between Two War Fires of Crimea, Egypt—Will Maintain Strict Neutrality

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 28.—Placed between two war fires of the Crimean Peninsula and the German advance into Egypt, Turkey has now been placed in a very delicate position, but it is generally considered that the present Turkish Government, headed by Premier Refik Saydam, will maintain strict neutrality until the zero hour.

Meanwhile, Turkey is strengthening its defense line by purchasing arms and ammunition from belligerent countries. Its defense force consists of 45 divisions.

According to reports from Ankara, Premier Saydam and Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu have had several meetings in the past few weeks, which is interpreted by well informed circles as being connected with the decision of the Turkish attitude toward the present international situation in Europe.

In the meantime, the Allies, especially the United States, are making desperate efforts to draw Turkey to their side by placating the tense relations now existing between Turkey and the Soviet Union, but the British defeat in North Africa and the sweeping superiority of the Axis Powers in the Eastern front are expected to play predominantly in deciding the future attitude of Turkey, especially in view of the fact that the unfavorable British position has completely swept away all pro-British sentiment in Turkey.

Ministry Gets Invitation

C.P.S.

NANKING, June 24.—The Ministry of Education has invited Messrs. K. Tanaka and S. Hamada to be technical advisers to the committee on preparations for participation in the East Asia Olympics. Formal invitation was sent to these two Japanese advisers through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Italians Sink Aussie Craft

The 1,690-ton Australian destroyer Nester, was sunk on June 15, in an air and naval battle between the British and Italian forces in the Mediterranean, the Asahi reported from Stockholm today, quoting a Melbourne dispatch, states Domei.

The destroyer, according to Australian Government authorities, was convoying transports when sunk.

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LONDON PAPER BLASTS POOR BRITISH SHOWING

1942 Is Most Disastrous Year With So Many Losses of Key Countries

Special

LISBON, June 28.—"The year 1942 has been disastrous for British arms," declared the Daily Mail in London in a leading article, pointing out that the debacle in Libya followed the heels of defeats at Hongkong, Borneo, Malaya, Singapore and Burma.

The paper stated that Singapore was allegedly lost on account of Japan's superiority in the air, adding that on the other hand, the British claimed for themselves superiority in the Libyan skies and yet the battle was lost.

The Daily Mail went on to say that if matters continue as hitherto, it must be reckoned that both Egypt and India are being directly menaced by the enemy and if Sebastopol falls, then there is also a grave menace to the Caucasus.

This serious situation is accentuated, according to the London newspaper, by the ever increasing shipping losses of the Allies. The paper emphasized that without vessels, England could not live and her hope for victory was dwindling daily.

"Without ships we cannot think of new adventures," said the journal. "England is far from victory and is fighting the biggest coalition of the most terrible enemies she has ever had in all her history."

Australia Facing Shortage of Food

(Continued From Page 1)

general are suffering from an ever-mounting shortage of such daily necessities as eggs, vegetables, tea, coffee, etc., says the report concluding that a substitute for coffee made from barley has now appeared on the market.

U.S. to Aid Aussies

Domei

BERNE, June 28.—Despite the fact that the British are frantically appealing for more war materials, the United States is reported to have mainly focussed its attention on the matter of opening a second front in Europe and assisting Australia in men and war materials.

Consequently, it is believed that Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt have not yet come to an understanding in their recent conference, an editorial of the Zuercher Zeitung stated here today.

Further stating its opinion, the article said that the German forces in view of attaining supremacy in the Black Sea and West Asia are relentlessly directing its efforts on occupying Sebastopol.

Britain Needs More Men

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—Reflecting the immediate need of re-enforcements on the war fronts, Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, declared today at Liverpool that Britain will have to mobilize munition factory workers to the front according to a London dispatch received here today.

Minister Bevin further stated that up till now, workers of other industries were called to the front to fill in the vacancy. The only measure left for the British is to employ women to replace the men in the factories.

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MOP-UP OPERATIONS CONTINUE IN SHANSI; 3-PRONG DRIVE IS ON

Chiang's Crippled 27th Army Hiding Out in Tahsing Mountains Cornered

ENEMY LEAVE 1,000 DEAD

Chungking's Airdrome in Strategic Lishui Found Totally Destroyed

Domei

SHANSI FRONT LINE, June 29.—In large-scale mopping-up operations against the enemy's 27th army which retreated into the Tahsing mountains in southern Shansi Province, crack Japanese Units are now driving eastward in a three-pronged drive in a 60-kilometer line stretching from Lingchwan, near the southeast border of Shansi Province, to Linchi, in northern Honan Province.

While the Yoshida, Shimizu, Innan, Aoyagi and Yoshida units advanced, smashing enemy military facilities and annihilating enemy remnants, the Okubo, Kaki, Matsuo and Ito units concentrated on destroying the enemy in the valleys. Meanwhile, the Ueda, Matsuoka, Kurashige and Adachi units pursued the fleeing enemy eastward and crushed remnants of the enemy 4th division in the Linchi basin.

During the operations up to last night, the enemy left over 1,000 dead on the battlefield, while two trench mortars and many heavy and light machine-guns were captured.

The enemy 27th army has been completely dispersed by the Japanese operations as the various enemy division commanders, with a few remaining troops, have hidden in the deep valleys some 60 kilometers to the south.

Lishui Airdrome Smashed

The enemy airdrome in Lishui, key point of strategic importance in southern Chekiang Province, which the Japanese Forces captured on June 24, was found completely useless as a result of the air raids carried out by the Japanese, the Yomiuri reported Monday evening from the Chekiang front.

The report said that one-third of the whole city of Lishui was completely demolished by Japanese air attacks.

In the course of the Japanese attack on Lishui, the enemy left behind 300 dead, while 17 enemy troops were taken prisoners. The Japanese suffered no casualties.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS ADD JAPANESE TO CURRICULUM

Made Compulsory in 36 Private Schools for Foreigners—Many Churches Reopened

With the national schools for Japanese children in Hongkong scheduled to be opened from September in Hongkong, 150 applicants have already applied for admission since June 15, the Asahi reported from the former British Crown Colony on Monday, states Domei.

A total of 36 private schools for foreigners have been opened as of June 15 with the Japanese language included among their compulsory courses.

Churches of the Protestant, Catholic, Taoist, Buddhist, Islamic and other religious denominations totaling 71 have been permitted to reopen, and preparations are being made for the establishment of a central organ to keep close liaison among them.

Meanwhile, the Victoria Peak Trainway has been reopened for public service from June 25, while the inshore fishery has been begun by the Nippon and the Amakusa Fishery Companies.

INFLATION SWEEPS EGYPT

Living Costs Rise to 170 Per Cent In April '42

Special

ANKARA, June 28.—The progress of inflation in Egypt is shown in the latest returns issued by the Bank of Egypt.

On March 31, 1942, notes in circulation amounted to 53,785,000 Egyptian pounds compared with 37,556,000 Egyptian pounds on March 31 last year, and 25,031,000 Egyptian pounds on March 31, 1940.

At the outbreak of the European War in September, 1939, notes in circulation amounted to only about 18,000,000 Egyptian pounds. Meanwhile, the index of the cost of living in Egypt has risen from 100 at the outbreak of war to 170 on April 1, 1942.

Machine-Gun Unit on Attu

Defying freezing blizzards from the north, these indomitable troops of the Japanese Army which achieved sensational landings on Attu Island are here shown marching on to their next objective with machine-guns mounted on skis. (Passed by the War Ministry).

EXCHANGE STUDENTS TO THAILAND CHOSEN

Society Announces Selection Of Three Scholars Under New Agreement

TO LEAVE IN SEPTEMBER

Step Viewed as Excellent Prelude to Promotion of Thai-Nippon Culture

In manifestation of Japanese-Thai cultural cooperation, the International School-Friends Society, Tokyo, has selected three Japanese students to be sent to Thailand to study Thai culture. Their dispatch is based on an agreement providing for the exchange of Japanese and Thai students for the study of the science of these two countries, which was signed between the Society and the Thai Education Ministry on January 19. This selection of the first three Japanese students to be sent to Thailand was formally announced Monday.

In conformity with the agreement, the Society has been inviting exchange students since last April with Yasukichi Yatabe, managing-director of the institute, as chairman of the selection committee consisting of members chosen from among officials of the Education Ministry, Foreign Office, Board of Information and others.

Now that Mr. Yatabe has been appointed Special Ambassador to Thailand, in the company of Grand Envoy Koki Hirota, to fulfil the Special Mission of Felicitation on the Japanese-Thai Alliance, the selection has been pushed with dispatch with the result that out of 31 candidates three have been selected. These fortunate students will leave Japan some time in September for Thailand to stay there for a period of three years to study.

Chosen Three Are Talented

The selected three are Takejiro Tomita, 24 years old, Toshio Kawabe, 29, and Yoshio Mori, 31. It has been arranged that Mr. Tomita will study the Thai language. He was graduated from the Osaka School of Languages in 1939, and specialized in English. Later, he learned Chinese and is now a member of the faculty of the Continental Language Study Institute of that school. On his return home after three years' study he will be made professor of the Thai language at the same school.

Mr. Kawabe was graduated from the Department of Literature of Tohoku Imperial University in 1940 and is now an assistant professor. Having specialized in Occidental history, he will devote himself to the study of the modern history of Thailand.

Dr. Mori will study tropical medicine when he goes to Thailand. After being graduated from Kyushu Imperial University in 1940, he joined the South Manchuria Railway Company and served in its Fushun Hospital until the end of last April.

The Thai Education Ministry is now selecting three young scholars of rising expectations to be sent to Japan next September in exchange for the three Japanese.

Java to Commence Telegraph Service Soon for All Isle

Domei

BATAVIA, June 28.—Twelve post offices in Java, including the Central Post Office here, are expected to inaugurate telegraphic and telephonic services for the entire territory of Java and also Murada Island from July 1. Included among the services are the handling of telegraphic remittance and telegrams in Japanese and Roman letters. The charge for the sending of the telegrams in Japanese is 30 sen up to 15 letters and five sen per additional five letters, while the fee of telegrams in Roman letters is 80 sen up to 15 letters and 20 sen per five additional letters.

SHONAN'S DEVELOPMENTS SURVEYED BY SHINOZAKI

Says Authorities Have Succeeded in Producing Heavy Oil, Gasoline From Rubber

There will be no need to restrict rubber production in Malaya as the Japanese authorities by a special chemical process recently succeeded in producing heavy oil and gasoline from rubber, declared Mamoru Shinozaki, chief of the Educational Section of the Shonan Special City, in a press interview at Fukuoka, Monday morning, reports Domei.

Mr. Shinozaki was saved by the Imperial Forces from his internment in Changi Prison in Shonan Island and later was appointed chief of the educational section. He arrived at Fukuoka by air Sunday afternoon on his way home on official duty and is expected to proceed to Tokyo.

Referring to the transportation problem, Mr. Shinozaki stated that wooden vessels of an "undisclosed tonnage" can be built on the spot and thus transportation between different places in the southern regions can be carried on satisfactorily.

As to the development of mines in southern regions, the Japanese military authorities in Malaya and Java already have held a series of conferences to discuss concrete measures for that purpose, Mr. Shinozaki concluded.

CHIANG ALLOWS SMUGGLING

Move Taken to Obtain Supplies From Occupied Areas

Domei

NANKING, June 29.—In a desperate attempt to cope with the mounting dearth of important commodities, the Chungking regime recently abolished two regulations prohibiting the transportation of smuggled commodities.

The present step, coming close on the heels of Chungking's recent removal of the ban on the exports of the old legal tender to the Japan-occupied areas, aims at acquiring materials and commodities from the occupied areas to the hinterland districts through the encouragement of smuggling operations.

Italy Loses 2 Generals

Domei

ROME, June 28.—Two Italian generals, General Ettore Baldassari, Commander of an Italian army corps, and General Guido Piacenza were killed in action on June 26 in the Egypt area, the High Command announced today.

WEST ASIA MUSLIMS ARE READY TO RISE

Repeated Defeats of Britain Cause Anti-British Feeling To Mount

UNEASINESS FELT IN EGYPT

Shortage of Bread and Other Necessaries of Life Add To Fire

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 28.—Owing to repeated defeats of the British forces in North Africa, anti-British feeling is mounting in Mohammedan countries in West Asia.

According to recent Egyptian newspapers, uneasiness is being felt in Egypt and the situation in West Asia is being strained. It is likely that the activity of the anti-British Independence Party will spread all over the country.

All Egyptians are dissatisfied with the Nahas Pasha Cabinet. Because of the successive defeats of the British forces, and the non-control of delivery of necessaries of life and the shortage of bread, there is a fear of uprisings, it is said.

As in Egypt, a tendency toward anti-British movements are developing in countries in West Asia. The loss of prestige of Great Britain and the enfeeblement of the British forces are reflected everywhere.

It is noticeable that a leader of Arabian origin in Egypt visits neighboring countries frequently of late for liaison and that the Par-Arabian Movement in Iraq and adjacent countries is gradually becoming alive.

Uneasiness relative to the delivery of provisions is rapidly spreading in West Asian countries, where all are desirous in overthrowing their respective cabinets formed by the support of Great Britain.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, June 30, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Axis Operations

HOCHI—In an amazingly short space of time since the launching of an operation in the desert area on May 27, the fleet-footed Axis forces under the command of Marshal Erwin Rommel reduced Tobruk, which the British forces termed "an impregnable fortress floating in the desert" and continuing their smashing advance, crossed the border into Egyptian territory, completing the encirclement of Marsa Matruh after capturing Salum, Bugbug, and Sidi Barrani.

Since its advance into Cyrenaica, Britain formed its first line of defense along the regions south of Tobruk, its second front running from north to south through Bardia and the third line, in parallel with the second through Sidi Barrani, and assigning the British Eighth Army along these strongholds, had been boasting that the defense of Egypt has reached a stage of perfection.

Contrary to such an optimistic view held by Britain, however, the lively activities of the Italo-German air forces in the Mediterraneans have completely severed the British liaison between Crete and Tobruk. The Axis forces pushed their drive further on without giving time enough for the British troops to reassemble themselves and penetrated the third line of defense closely following their surging onslaught into Egyptian territory.

Since there is no fortress to speak of from Marsa Matruh to the naval port of Alexandria, it is an undeniable fact that Alexandria itself as well as Cain and Port Said, the gateway to the Suez are threatened.

Driven into desperation, the British are said to be considering the dispatch of the Ninth and Tenth Armies stationed in Syria, Palestine, Iraq and Iran, but if such a step actually materializes, the attitude of these countries after the British withdrawal is indeed worth watching. It is likewise noteworthy that an organ of the Turkish Government editorially commented that the time has come for the Turks to decide their attitude.

Development of the war operation in North Africa has a close connection with the operations now in

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITAIN HASTENING DEFENSE MEASURES IN PALESTINE AREA

High Command Is Reported to Be Fearing Uprising By Arabians

RAILWAYS USE RESTRICTED

Main Force of 9th Army in Syria Is Transferred to Haifa Sector

Domei

BERNE, June 28.—The British High Command, fearing an Arabian anti-British uprising in Palestine, has transferred the main force of the Ninth Army stationed in Syria to the Haifa sector and is feverishly engaged in defense preparations, according to information received here from the Budapest correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten.

Due to military necessities, civilian use of the Palestine railways has been restricted.

All of these measures clearly indicate that the British are taking every measure to suppress any anti-British movement in Palestine, report said.

The victories of the German and Italian forces have considerably impressed Arabia, while the visits of Chandra Bose, strong advocate of Indian independence, and the Grand Mufti of Palestine to Berlin, and also that of Rashid Ali El Galani, former premier of Iraq, to Rome are believed to be closely connected with the present war situation, the dispatch added.

Meanwhile, the demand for the withdrawal of British troops from Cairo made by En Nahas Pasha, Premier of Egypt, was being considered as one of great significance.

Reenforcements to Egypt

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 28.—Alarmed by the swift Axis advance in North Africa, the British authorities have decided to dispatch 25,000 British troops from Syria and 15,000 foreign legionaires from Palestine to relieve the hard-pressed British 8th army in Egypt, according to a Cairo dispatch received here today.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Iraq revealed that the British troops stationed there already have left for Egypt.

FILIPINO CAPTIVES PAROLED

Japanese Release Prisoners as Allegiance Made

Domei

MANILA, June 28.—With the signing of papers pledging allegiance to the Japanese authorities, the liberation on parole of Filipino war prisoners was started in Tarlac and Pampanga Provinces in Luzon Island today.

Kinsfolk of the grateful captives assembled early this morning at the capital of Tarlac Province, to await the release of the prisoners.

Saed to Get New Post

Domei

LISBON, June 29.—Mahamed Saed, Iranian Ambassador to the Soviet Union, is scheduled to be appointed Foreign Minister of Iran, and he has already returned to Teheran, according to British information reaching here from the Iranian capital today.

MARSA MATRUH CAPTURED BY AXIS FORCES AS RESULT OF STRONG ENCIRCLEMENT

Continue Advance Eastward—6,000 Prisoners Taken

FIERCE BATTLE WAGED

British Troops Believed Unable To Retreat Along Railway Linked With Cairo

MECHANIZED UNITS ACTIVE

Marsa Matruh, British stronghold in Egypt and western terminus of the Marsa Matruh-Cairo railway, fell Monday before the onslaughts of the Axis forces, according to a Domei dispatch received in Tokyo late Monday night.

The dispatch said the Axis forces took 6,000 prisoners and are continuing their advance eastward.

Fierce Battle Rages

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—A decisive battle is now is fiercely raging in the entire sector around Marsa Matruh in North Africa, between the German mechanized forces under Marshal Erwin Rommel and the British 8th army, according to a Cairo dispatch received here today.

Meanwhile, other Axis forces driving to the east of Marsa Matruh in a wide encirclement of the British forces there, have engaged British mechanized units, which now are in a critical position the report said.

The British headquarters in western Asia today issued a communique stating that the British forces west of Marsa Matruh are engaged in fierce combat with the Axis mechanized forces which drove into the British defense positions.

Strong Encirclement

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—According to information reaching here from the Axis as well as anti-Axis Powers, the fall of Marsa Matruh as a result of a strong encirclement front formed by the Italo-German combined forces has now become decisive.

A life and death struggle is being waged between the besieging and besieged forces in various parts and the war situation has reached a climax with an overwhelming odd against the defenders of the city.

The military experts here are stressing the vital importance of the arrival of Italo-German forces on the eastern coast of Marsa Matruh via detour on June 28, expressing views that this action has the same tactical significance as that demonstrated in bringing about the fall of Tobruk in this connection with the eastern districts.

No information is yet available as to whether or not the Marsa Matruh-Cairo railway has been destroyed, but it is clear as day that the detour taken by the Axis forces along the eastern section and the lively activities of the Italo-German air force have rendered it impossible for the British forces to retreat along this railway line.

Thus, the city has been completely isolated, and a report reaching here from Cairo, quoting the British announcement, revealed that the tank corps, heavy artillery and infantry of the Axis are overwhelmingly superior to those of the British side, indicating that even British held that the fall of Marsa Matruh is but a question of time.

British Forces Bombed

Special to the Yomiuri

BERLIN, June 28.—A devastating damage was inflicted on the British forces in the vicinity of Alexandria on June 28, it was announced by the High Command today.

The Italo-German air force, working in close collaboration with the land units on their surging onslaught toward the city of Marsa Matruh, spotted a large British forces advancing westward at a point about 48 kilometers west of Alexandria and inflicted a heavy damage during the ensuing bombings.

Another unit raided an airfield in the vicinity of Fuka El Daba and caused a huge fire in an area containing oil tanks, hangars and barracks, the announcement added.

Sebastopol Fights On

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—While there has been no changes worthy of mention on the western front, fighting at Sebastopol is still continuing fiercely, Soviet authorities announced today, according to Moscow reports received here.

U.S.-British Dream of Victory Cut Short By Fall of Tobruk, London Paper Asserts

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—In an article captioned "The Honeymoon of Hope Is Over," a correspondent of the London Daily Herald today declared that the Anglo-American honeymoon during which the United States and Britain had been dreaming of an early victory has come to a sudden end, according to a London dispatch received here.

During the last few weeks, the American and British public had been talking much of the formation of a second, and even a fifth and sixth front, innocently believing that Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces had been encircled in Libya and that the German armies on the eastern front could no longer withstand the Soviet pressure, the correspondent said.

The news that Tobruk had fallen to the Axis forces and that the Soviets had again been defeated was received with amazement, and again the Allies had to play a humiliating acts so well known to them and so well rehearsed since Dunkirk, Crete, Pearl Harbor and Singapore, he said.

It always has been characteristic of the English people to maintain that grave and inexcusable mistakes would, in the end, lead to a turn for the better, the correspondent concluded.

Asahi Service

Britishers Disappointed

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—Reports received here from London indicate that the people of Britain are more interested in hearing from the very mouth of their Prime Minister what happened at his Washington conference with President Roosevelt than in scanning the contents of the joint Anglo-American statement on the conference which is very vague to them, being couched in abstract terms.

Different are the constructions put in London and Washington on the Anglo-American statement which was released simultaneously in

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King Faruk Asks British Withdraw From Cairo City

Domei

BERLIN, June 28.—King Faruk of Egypt and Premier En Nahas Pasha have demanded that the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Egypt withdraw his forces from the city of Cairo in case of a further advance of the German and Italian armies toward the Egyptian capital, the Baslen Nachrichten reported from Budapest today.

Domei

BERNE, June 28.—Although voicing some satisfaction over the reported declaration by Egyptian Premier En Nahas Pasha, who gave his assurance to respect the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, the British press entertains no illusion about the general tendency prevailing among the Egyptian public, reports reaching here indicated today. The Daily Mail today typically stated, "Premier En Nahas Pasha promised all possible help to the British troops, but it is surprising that Egypt is not yet in the war against the Axis."

ASIATIC YOUTH LEAGUE IS ORGANIZED IN BURMA

New Body to Undertake Manifold Tasks to Spur Early Reconstruction

Domei

RANGOON, June 28.—Incorporating the two existing institutes of the Burmese Students' League and the Youths' Volunteer Association, the former embracing some 30,000 members and the latter approximately 10,000, a new Asiatic Youngmen's League has come into existence with an inaugural meeting held here today.

With the object of accelerating the early reconstruction of Burma, the newly-organized Youngmen's League is expected to undertake the following activities:

1. Inauguration of private schools and libraries.
2. Holding of lecture and discussion meetings.
3. Activities to enhance the welfare of the Burmese.

Furthermore, the new Asiatic Youngmen's League has for its primary task the exchange of students between Burma and Japan and other Axis countries, as well as the dispatch of its executive members to Japan in order to inspect the educational situation.

NEW LAW ON WIRELESS

Authorities to Register All Receiving Sets in Shanghai

Complete registration of all wireless receiving sets in Shanghai, both in the International Settlement and the French Concession, will be carried out by the Japanese military authorities in the Shanghai area over a period of two months commencing July 1, according to an announcement made by the Japanese military authorities in Shanghai.

According to the proclamation issued by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Japanese Army and Navy in the Shanghai Area, "Owners of wireless receiving sets in the Shanghai area shall, irrespective of their nationality, submit a report between July 1 and August 31, 1942, inclusive."

TWO TANKERS SUNK, MEXICO ANNOUNCES

Torpedoed by Axis Submarines Operating in Waters of Gulf of Mexico

COAST TRAFFIC BANNED

Strict Blackout Also Enforced In Vicinity of Vera Cruz On Eastern Coast

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—The Mexican Government announced today that two Mexican oil tankers were torpedoed and sunk by Axis submarines in the Gulf of Mexico, according to a dispatch from Mexico City received here today.

The two tankers originally were Italian vessels which had been seized by the Mexican Government while at anchor at a certain Mexican port, the report added.

Meanwhile, the municipal authorities of Tampico, port city facing the Gulf of Mexico, issued a ban on the traffic of private cars in the coastal zone in order to cope with the possible attacks by Axis submarines, the report further stated.

It was reported that a blackout is also being enforced in the vicinity of Vera Cruz on the eastern coast of Mexico.

EMBARKATIONS RESTRICTED

Steamers' Capacity for Women, Children Limited

To facilitate the transportation of important materials, the Shipping Control Association has decided to strengthen restrictions over the embarkation of women, children and aged passengers on steamers, reports Domei.

It is understood that the number of women, children and aged persons, which hitherto was restricted from 20 per cent to 30 per cent of the passenger capacities of ships, has been reduced further from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the carrying capacity by the present decision.

The new restriction took effect from today.

To Remove 5th Columnists

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—Premier Mustapha En Nahas Pasha of Egypt today promulgated a special ordinance to effect a complete cleanup of all fifth columnist within Egypt, according to a Cairo dispatch received here today. It was reported that the present step has been taken in view of the sudden and drastic change in the war situation in North Africa.

Thai Mission in Kyushu

The Thai Economic Mission to Japan, headed by M. Nai Vanich Pananandа, Thai Minister without portfolio, arrived in Fukuoka by air Monday morning from Tokyo on its way home, reports Domei.

Tojo Sees Leaders

Premier General Hideki Tojo conferred with Takuichi Omura, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and Yoshisuke Aikawa, President of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, on Monday at the Premier's official residence, reports Domei.

Life on the Farm in Shackle-Free Burma

The rains have come to Burma. And the rains in Burma bring the season for agricultural activity. Throughout the fertile land echo the shouts of a happy people as they go about their task of planting their crops. Gone are the British who taxed them, exploited them. The Burmese Farmer is happy. The picture on the left shows a group of Burmese maidens planting rice. The picture on the right shows a farm group having their afternoon tea.

ROOSEVELT TALKS BUT DOES NOTHING

Even Speech, Full of Beautiful Ideals, Is Rehash of Old One

Special

BERLIN, June 28.—Having nothing better to offer his people and the people of the Allied Powers, President Franklin D. Roosevelt made another speech recently. As usual, he did not talk about what the United States and its Allies had done or are doing, talked about what the United Nations will do sometime in the future, says Hans Arnim in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt.

But, he was very vague about what would be done and absolutely silent as to how it would be done. He said "The free people of the united nations will destroy Axis tyranny so that mankind can go forward to freedom and light. We know that man was born to freedom in the image of God and will not be happy under Axis tyranny. The people of the united nations will destroy this tyranny. There are four freedoms of common humanity. These freedoms are the rights of all creeds and races wherever they live. This is the end of slavery. We of the united nations have the power and the will to assure man's rightful heritage; freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear."

As you undoubtedly have noticed already, Roosevelt merely rehashed an old speech. Probably the President's most intimate adviser and official speech-writer, Judge Samuel Issac Roseman, was sick, so Roosevelt rewrote an old, hackneyed speech and delivered it on the occasion of United Nations Day.

British Tyranny All Right

Man was born to freedom in the image of God, said Roosevelt, and will not be happy under Axis tyranny; but presumably British tyranny is all right, for the President has no objection to the continued subjugation of nearly four hundred million Indians by benevolent Great Britain, which recently ordered the execution of 118 Indian patriots in the province of Sind and which has butchered countless thousands of Indians for the slightest refusal to obey British orders. Tens of thousands of Indians are rotting in the jails of India today for no reason other than that they had dared to ask for a measure of independence and had the temerity to ask that Britain honor her pledge of Home Rule for India made during the first World War. No! The four freedoms President Roosevelt bleats about so monotonously most definitely do not apply to India.

The free people of the united nations, Roosevelt declared, will destroy Axis tyranny. That rather limits the number of people Roosevelt will be able to call on. India's four hundred millions must be counted out and so must Soviet Russia's 180 million, for did not Roosevelt himself in January, 1940, say: "The Soviet Union, as a matter of practical fact, known to you and to all the world, is a foul and despicable dictatorships as absolute as any dictatorship in the world."

But one never can tell what is in the mind of the madman in the White House, for only recently he concluded a treaty with Red Russia, giving the Bolsheviks a free hand in Europe after the war, provided, of course, the Allies win it. Presumably then the Baltic States, Finland and parts of Rumania and Hungary will be turned over to the tender mercies of the Bolsheviks, and a few more tens of millions will be denied the four freedoms. But, of course, that does not matter.

Epitome of Hypocrisy

However, Roosevelt really achieved the epitome of hypocrisy when he said that the four freedoms are the rights of all creeds and races wherever they live, for quite aside from his indifference to the nonexistence of the four freedoms in India and Russia, the President completely ignored the fact that the four freedoms do not exist in the United States, and never did.

Freedom of speech? Perhaps to a limited extent, so long as the people do not talk too freely against Roosevelt. If they do, they are branded appeasers, copper-heads and whatnot. Freedom of religion? Yes, for everyone, except the Mormons. Freedom from want? Not for 45 million Americans, for the President's own National Nutrition Committee reported that 40 per cent of all Americans were living on a slow-starvation diet; and less than two weeks ago President Roosevelt himself announced that more than 440,000 American boys had been rejected for military service because they could not read or write. They were not morons, the President said, but they were merely too poor to go to school. Billions for England and Holy Red Russia, but not one cent for hungry Americans or illiterate Americans, not until Roosevelt needs them for cannon fodder. But now they are being fed and now they are being taught ABC's, for Roosevelt needs more American boys to sacrifice on the altar of British imperialism and to make the world safe for democracy, christianity and Bolshevism!

337 Race Riots

And finally, freedom from fear. According to the statistics of the American Civil Liberties Union, there were 337 race riots in the United States in the 10 years from 1931 to 1940. Three hundred thirty-seven bloody riots in which democratic white American gave vent to their hatred of Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos and negroes. And, mind you, there was no war to fan the flames of hate. Roosevelt was President during eight of those years when the riots were taking place, and he did nothing about giving the peoples of the colored races freedom from fear.

There was so much to be done at home, but Roosevelt did not do it. He, who would give the world, except India, of course, the four freedoms, failed to establish the four freedoms in the United States.

But Roosevelt is still talking. He will continue talking. With the Axis forces scoring victory after another and the Allies unable to check their relentless advances, what else is there for Roosevelt to do but to stand up and shout, boast about what he will do and jabber about the four freedoms? He does not believe in the four freedoms any more than does Josef Stalin or Winston Churchill, but it is something to talk about and there is nobody to stop him.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

full swing in the Crimea region, in the southeastern sector of Kharkov and in the southern area of the Eastern Front. In view of such a turn of event, a road has been opened for the Axis forces to make their advance toward West Asia, thus increasing the possibility of linking themselves with the Japanese Forces.

In reviewing these developments on the African front, we must stop and recognize the great effects of the smashing victories scored by the Imperial Forces in the Pacific as well as in the Indian Ocean which contributed toward such Axis achievements, and at the same time, should attach a vital importance on the brilliant accomplishments of the Italo-German forces in Africa. The current North African campaign by the Axis is highly significant in that the combined war results attained by Japan, Germany and Italy will deal a great blow to the Anglo-American nations as well as other anti-Axis countries, our common enemies.

Increasing Savings in Japan

MIYAKO—The people of Japan are called upon to save at least ¥23,000,000,000 in the current fiscal year which started last April 1. They have already saved enough to make it quite safe to say that more than they are told by the Government to save will have been laid aside at the end of the current fiscal year.

The people of Japan saved ¥45,000,000,000 during four years of the China Affair. This is nearly six times the amount which was saved during the four years before the affair. We now see the people full of confidence in their power to save the stupendous sum of ¥23,000,000,000 in a single year. This is a spectacle for admiration.

It is possible to form an idea as to the rapidity with which the people of Japan have extended their economic power from the amount they have decided to save in the present fiscal year. There is nothing, unreasonable in the measure which has been worked out by the Government for expanding the nation's industrial capacity and output at an expenditure of more than ¥6,000,000,000. There is nothing unreasonable in the program which has been embarked upon by the Government for developing the resources of Greater East Asia.

Roosevelt's Maladministration

CHUGAI—If the development and success of Japan's grand and peerless Eastern Pacific operations give the last blow to America's plan of attacking Japan, the storming of the Aleutian Islands, including the occupation of Kiska and Attu islands means a great deal.

The occupation of these islands signifies that the only advance route of America on its attack of Japan from north has been secured by Japan. The United States would have never dreamed that its advance route for attacking Japan would suddenly become Japan's advance base for attacking the United States. It can will be imagined that their occupation must have caused great consternation to the American navy.

However active the United States may be in its attempt to turn the tide in its favor, its efforts are being frustrated at every turn. In fact, all attempts will continue to be absolutely futile. That country is feigning indifference to the adverse war situation, declaring the war to be a protracted one. Nothing, however, will be more solid than facts. Can that country still continue to distort facts by releasing false reports?

We do not doubt that the United States President and his hypnotized men are now bitterly regretting their mistaken conceptions and judgment of the past. We wonder what the American citizens are really thinking of the present war situation. Are they still seeking self-comfort by believing the false war reports of the Washington Government as true? Or are they assuming an indifferent attitude toward the development of the war? We have not heard any report concerning their condemnation of President Roosevelt over his serious maladministration. Strange enough, American citizens are also shutting their eyes to the repeated failure of strategy and tactics on the part of their militarists. Although there is no need for us to pay any special attention to this "generous attitude" of American citizens, it nevertheless deserves notice.

Winston Churchill visited the United States three times and talked with Roosevelt. They issued their joint statement. Matters involved in their conversation are epitomized as shipping, the Chiang Kai-shek-aiding problem and the Inauguration of a second front. Great doubts are entertained as to how far these questions can be solved. It is observed that these questions are intended to divert the attention of the United States. A great deal of dissatisfaction seems to be manifest among Americans against the Government, but the situation has not been fully grasped. If, however, the American citizens come to know that the real war situation is running decidedly against their country, they will not be content with Roosevelt's policy.

CHURCHILL TRAVELS TO FLEE CRITICISM

Also to Discuss Independence For India, Says Lieutenant-Colonel Yokoyama

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, June 23.—Whenever Britain is facing a crisis, the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, always pays a visit to Washington. Mr. Churchill's present trip to Washington is taken in order to escape the British people's criticism over the British defeat in Africa, said Lieutenant-Colonel H. Yokoyama, Chief of the Japanese Army Press Bureau in Shanghai, at today's press conference.

According to the traditions of the Japanese Army, it is regarded as a sign of utmost cowardice for a leader in war to shun danger, and Mr. Church... is a leader in Britain's war efforts, Lieutenant-Colonel Yokoyama said. Mr. Churchill, being such a character, it is but natural that the British forces have always fought in the rear of somebody else who must bear the brunt of the fighting.

Other Reasons Given

It seems most certain that Mr. Churchill has a certain object in visiting Washington, in addition to the reasons just mentioned. That object is to accord independence to India after due consultations with America. This is an astute step on the part of Britain who has long oppressed India, and she must now withdraw from India, and hence she pretends that it is she who is granting independence to India, Lieutenant-Colonel Yokoyama said. This fact is brought up because that is one reason why Japan is antagonistic toward Britain.

Japan concluded the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and paid a great sacrifice in performing her obligations arising from the alliance, only in the end to be betrayed by Britain at the Washington Conference in 1922. This is one of the things which Japan remembers. The Japanese people have always felt indignant at such betrayals and have made up their minds to avenge them. There are instances in Japanese history where a revenge took place after 1,000 years, he said. The Japanese mentality is such that the Japanese people take revenge when their sincerity is betrayed. But the Japanese people are friendly if they are treated with righteousness and sincerity.

In answer to a question, Lieutenant-Colonel Yokoyama said that the granting of independence to India, whether or not it would be favored by America, would depend on the war development. But it seems certain that America would apply the same deceptive economic steps to India that she applied to the Philippine Commonwealth. Ostensibly, it would look like granting independence to India, but there would be something behind it.

"But India will not accept the cheque from Britain that has never been honored. If the United States would guarantee it, the cheque might be honored," Lieutenant-Colonel Yokoyama declared. For the sake of appearance, this time Britain might let America grant independence to India.

Second Front Impossible

Asked whether he thought the creation of a second front in Europe could be a possibility, the Army Press Bureau Chief said, "As a military officer, I cannot believe that a second front will effectively be formed. One of the reasons for this belief is that it will require a very large tonnage of shipping to make it possible. There has never been an instance where Britain has succeeded in effecting a landing in face of Axis forces since the outbreak of the war."

The Axis forces are strongly defending the coastline in Europe, and every British landing attempt so far, has been frustrated. If British forces were to make a landing in Spain or Portugal, it would mean a violation of the neutrality of these two countries, and it would cause resentment among them, and this would drive Spain and Portugal into the Axis camp.

The situation is somewhat different in North and West Africa, but essentially it is the same as in Europe. Even if British forces could land at some points, there must be shipping to maintain their supply lines, which would be open to the attacks of the Axis fighting units.

This would be to the liking of the Axis forces, because then the Axis powers could conduct a war of attrition against Allied shipping. But strategically, it is almost impossible to create a second front without taking good care of the British forces in North Africa and their retreat and replenishments, he pointed out. Lastly, it is a question of morale. And psychologically, it is hardly conceivable that the Allied armed forces, which have never succeeded in making any landing, would be daring enough to take such bold actions.

But, said Lieutenant-Colonel Yokoyama, there is the urgent demand by Soviet Russia to create a second front. So Britain must do something. It can be expected that the British forces would attempt perfunctory air raids or make some surprise landing in Europe or Africa.

Halifax to Return

Domei

BERLIN, June 28.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, is scheduled to return to London in the near future to confer with British Government leaders, according to a Transocean report today, quoting a Washington dispatch.

Gangsters in England Take to Robbery Of Iron Rations, Fuel From Moored Ships

Special

LISBON, June 27.—The theft of iron rations, particularly from lifeboats of ships moored in British ports, is taking on ever greater dimensions, causing a situation which will imperil the lives of shipwrecked sailors in case they have to take to lifeboats at sea, it is stated in the London Daily Mail.

The newspaper points out that often even fuel is stolen by these wharf pirates from lifeboats to sell it on the black market to someone who wants it for a joy ride in his motor car in the English countryside.

The Daily Mail declares that these thefts are by no means isolated cases. They are carried out by real gangs of wharf pirates.

Conditions are worst in this respect in harbors of the Tyneside and in Liverpool harbor. The situation in Glasgow is better.

Shipping companies are already posting special watchmen when their vessels are in harbor, as only thus can their crews get their well-deserved rest while their ships are in port.

The police declares itself to be non-competent in these cases as the police force has only to guard material on the wharves, but can do nothing about thefts aboard vessels.

The London newspapers draw the attention of the public to the plight of the British sailor if, far from land, he discovers that his lifeboats are equipped neither with iron rations nor with sufficient fuel.

The Daily Mail itself, however, does not seem at all sure that its appeal to the gangsters will have any effect and urges the Government to mount special guards on each vessel mooring in British ports to prevent such thefts. It asks the public immediately to call the police if offered goods which have apparently been stolen from ships.

U.S.-British Dream Of Victory Cut Short

(Continued From Page 1)

Washington and London on June 27.

An American Congressman declared that the statement was of considerable importance as indicating that there is a thought of moving to establish a second front on the European continent.

The London newspapers, on the other hand, said nothing about the statement probably because it was on a Sunday. They uttered nothing about the question of a second front in Europe, so vital to Britain and its allied nations in the war, as though it had forgotten it all.

Britishers Too Occupied

It seems that the situation which finds the British troops retreating incessantly from the advancing Axis forces on the front in North Africa leaves the people of Britain with no time to spare for debate on the question of a second front.

The American press is the authority for the statement which quotes the leaders of the two major parties of the United States whom Prime Minister Churchill saw while he was in Washington as holding forth on the necessity of strengthening the policy of aiding the war effort of the Soviet Union.

The remarks of these leaders suggest that the American authorities are giving thought to practical measures for assisting the Soviet Union in its struggle with Germany.

Study of reports from London shows that the majority of British observers are agreed that the Anglo-American statement was but an extension of the war of nerves designed to check Germany which is blasting at the Soviet Union. That this reading of the aim of the Anglo-American statement is more correct than otherwise seems to be demonstrated by the facts that the announcement of the arrival of American troops in England was made simultaneously with the return of Prime Minister Churchill from Washington, and that since Mr. Churchill's arrival back in London, there has been a notable increase in talk in Britain of making more violent air attacks on Germany.

Prime Minister Churchill, London reports indicate, is in greater difficulties as the Axis scores more important victories each day in North Africa.

Churchill Attacked

Mr. Churchill is attacked with special virility by the labor papers for his handling of matters connected with defense production.

The Manchester Guardian gave voice to the complaint of the laborers of Britain who are utterly dissatisfied with the state of affairs in which the tanks and guns fabricated by them are rusting because they are unfit for use on the battlefield.

U.S. SHIP SHORTAGE AFFECTS ARGENTINA

Machinery and Motor-Car Imports Decline—Using Discarded Equipment

Special

BERLIN, June 27.—In connection with the increasing aggravation of import difficulties resulting from the inability of the United States, owing to their shipping shortage, to make any large deliveries to the South American republics, the Argentine Ministers of Finance and Agriculture called upon the population to observe greatest thrift in the use of vital import goods and to treat machinery, vehicles, and instruments with the greatest possible care, states the German Economic Report.

Motor vehicles and agricultural machinery would be imported in future only in the smallest quantities or not at all. On account of this inevitable supply crisis, old materials and discarded machinery must be made usable again to the greatest possible extent. Furthermore especially agricultural enterprises were advised to treat their implements with the greatest care and keep them in the very best state of repair so that they could be used as long as possible. In order to keep the available agricultural machinery in working condition for the longest possible time, a fairly large consignment of spare parts is to be ordered in the near future from the United States.

Just as hard as in the import sector, Argentine economy is hit in the export sector as well by the United States' attitude. According to the import control of the United States, which will come into force on July 2, and which provides three import schedules graded according to their urgency, quite a number of Argentine export goods like caseine, wool, grain, wines, etc., which in recent days found a good market in the United States and for whose increased production the Argentine had already made the necessary arrangements, may no longer be exported to the United States, since these commodities are not contained in any of the above-mentioned three import lists.

Corned beef, extract of meat, animal and vegetable fats and oils, butter and fruits, which make up a large percentage of Argentine's foreign trade are enumerated in schedule No. 3, which means that compared with the commodities listed in schedules 1 and 2 they are not considered to be very urgently required and correspondingly have only a very small chance of being exported.

These few examples already indicate the deep repercussions resulting from the new United States control of foreign trade for Argentine foreign trade. The remaining South-American republics are faced with similarly heavy losses. In proof of this it may be pointed out that, for instance, coffee, the chief export commodity of almost ten Ibero-American countries, has only been listed in schedule 3.

Particularly ironical, however, is the fact that the newly decreed U.S. import control is in gross contrast to all trade-political principles hitherto advocated by the U.S.A. Whereas the United States until war broke out, with greatest emphasis and with every trade-political means, worked for an abolition of South-American control of foreign trade, they are now operating with import restrictions. And it was particularly Argentine which in compliance with the U.S. demand only a few weeks ago had lifted all import restrictions and had thereby yielded to North American wishes. This trade-political procedure of the U.S.A. furnishes fresh proof for the arbitrary policy of the United States which are always measuring in two different ways, at the expense of their trading partners.

U.S. CONGRESS INTENDS TO COPY NAZI SYSTEM

Cabinet That Would Be 100 Per Cent for Roosevelt Being Demanded

Special

BERLIN, June 82.—Edward Flynn, the chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic Party in the United States in a heated address turned against the criticism voiced by Congress of Roosevelt's policy, stated the German Political Report of June 18. He demanded that before autumn a cabinet be formed that would be 100 per cent for Roosevelt.

One will readily recall with what indignation and derision the German Reichstag was described in the United States as a meeting of yesmen. Now it is obviously intended to transform United States Congress after the German pattern. It remains to be seen whether this attempt will be successful. Furthermore, there still would be a difference. In the German Reichstag, the National Society Party of Germany gained their present majority with the legal means of the democratic constitution of that time. In the United States the development which is taking place, seems to be the other way round.

Since on a democratic base no unconditional consent to Roosevelt's policy can be obtained, it is now being tried by different means to establish it. What is meant, are obviously elections on the Mexican pattern where the voter has to decide between the muzzle of a revolver pointed at him and a dollar note which is offered him on the other side, whether he refuses his vote to the Government or votes in favor of the latter. Only in the latter case his life will be spared.

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CHUNGKING HORDES MAY YET SEE LIGHT

China Affair Analysis Describes Metamorphosis of Misguided Minds

A clear analysis of five years of warfare with the Chungking regime, beginning from the day when the first cowardly shot was fired at the Japanese Garrison stationed at Lukowkiao by Chinese troops, and the rapid changes that have subsequently been witnessed on the China continent are vividly given in the Nichi Nichi.

Run under the title of "The China Affair Enters Its Sixth Year With China Undergoing Complete Metamorphosis," the article runs as follows:

All conflicts in China lack their brighter sides and are nothing but ceaseless and desperate struggles. When the creek at Tazan was buried with enemy corpses, the woeful eyes of these dead bodies looked as if they were filled with deep hatred for the Japanese. Today these woeful eyes are still found gleaming with the same hatred from the pill boxes at the Chekiang-Kiangsi fronts. Our officers and men are fighting the enemy's guerrilla warfare in a cool and methodical manner. But what a tenacious conflict it is!

Conditions, however, are different today from what they were.

The frame of mind in which the Japanese and the Chungking troops are fighting today is definitely not the same as that of yesterday.

Smeared with blood, just why they had to fight until this day has finally been made clear.

Synchronous with the granting of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain were the striking remarks made by Junzaburo Yamada, a constant and staunch co-supporter of China's memorable national revolutionary movement under the late Dr. Sun Yet-sen.

Day of Awakening Arrives

"With the formal declaration of war on America and Britain by Japan by virtue of the Imperial Rescript, the time has eventually come for us to be able to explain to our friends in China the true intention of Japan. Time and again we have tried to convince sceptical Chinese of Japan's policy toward China ever since the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, but it was of no avail for they turned away their ears. However, this time I believe they can be made to understand."

As he uttered these words in earnest, he broke down in tears.

Unfortunately, however, even today the Chinese under Chungking's sway still seem to be indifferent to the true significance of the sacred war which Japan has carried on four and a half years. It is regretful that the lofty ideal embodied in the "war for establishing permanent peace in East Asia" as well as in the "war for chastising the Chungking regime and decidedly not for treating the Chinese masses as an enemy" still cannot be realized in the fullest sense by many.

Nonetheless, the party which is actually being bombed and bombarded by the Imperial Forces are of Chinese blood, and consequently, the feeling on their part is that they are the ones and not America or Britain, who are made the target for these bombings and bombardments by the Imperial Forces. Obviously this seems to have become the common feeling of not only the Chungking regime but also of those who are advocating peace as well.

The outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia has evidently clarified the real cause of Japan's crusade. The actual proof that Japan's real enemy was America and Britain is now being fully understood as the underlying cause of the China Affair, and this, of course, is gradually causing former Chinese sceptics to undergo a mental change.

Chen Admits New Setup

Eugene Chen, former Foreign Minister of the Wuhan government, who is now a free and independent critic swaying his influence in the anti-Japanese camp, is said to have commented on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as follows:

"The war we have fought so far was one between Japan and China. During this war, it was but natural for us to put up a strong resistance against Japan. However, the situation is altogether different today. Japan has eventually declared war on America and Britain, the flagrant invaders of East Asia. The anti-Japanese movement should be stopped immediately."

Eugene Chen's argument for discontinuing war may fall short of developing into a full consciousness of East Asia, as compared to Wang Ching-wei's contention of China sharing the viscissitudes of life with Japan; but the effect it will have on educated minds hitherto wrapped up in the exclusive thought of resistance against Japan is not to be slighted. As a matter of fact, the younger generation of Chinese is interpreting the situation in this way. A Chinese youth whom I knew recently advanced the following argument anent the China Affair:

We are not expecting Japan to exhaust its national power to such an extent that it will become impossible for Japan to resist America and Britain in East Asia. For, in the event that Japan loses its actual power in East Asia, it is a foregone conclusion that Britain, America, and the Soviet Union will bring exhausted China under their control and thus colonize it more than ever. This will create a far more disastrous state of affairs than that which existed prior to the outbreak of the current China Affair. Therefore, we hope Japan will win its war with America and Britain. Moreover, to enable Japan to preserve its real power, it is earnestly to be hoped that the current China Affair will be brought to a close at an early date. This is not only our wish but also that of every sane person in Chungking."

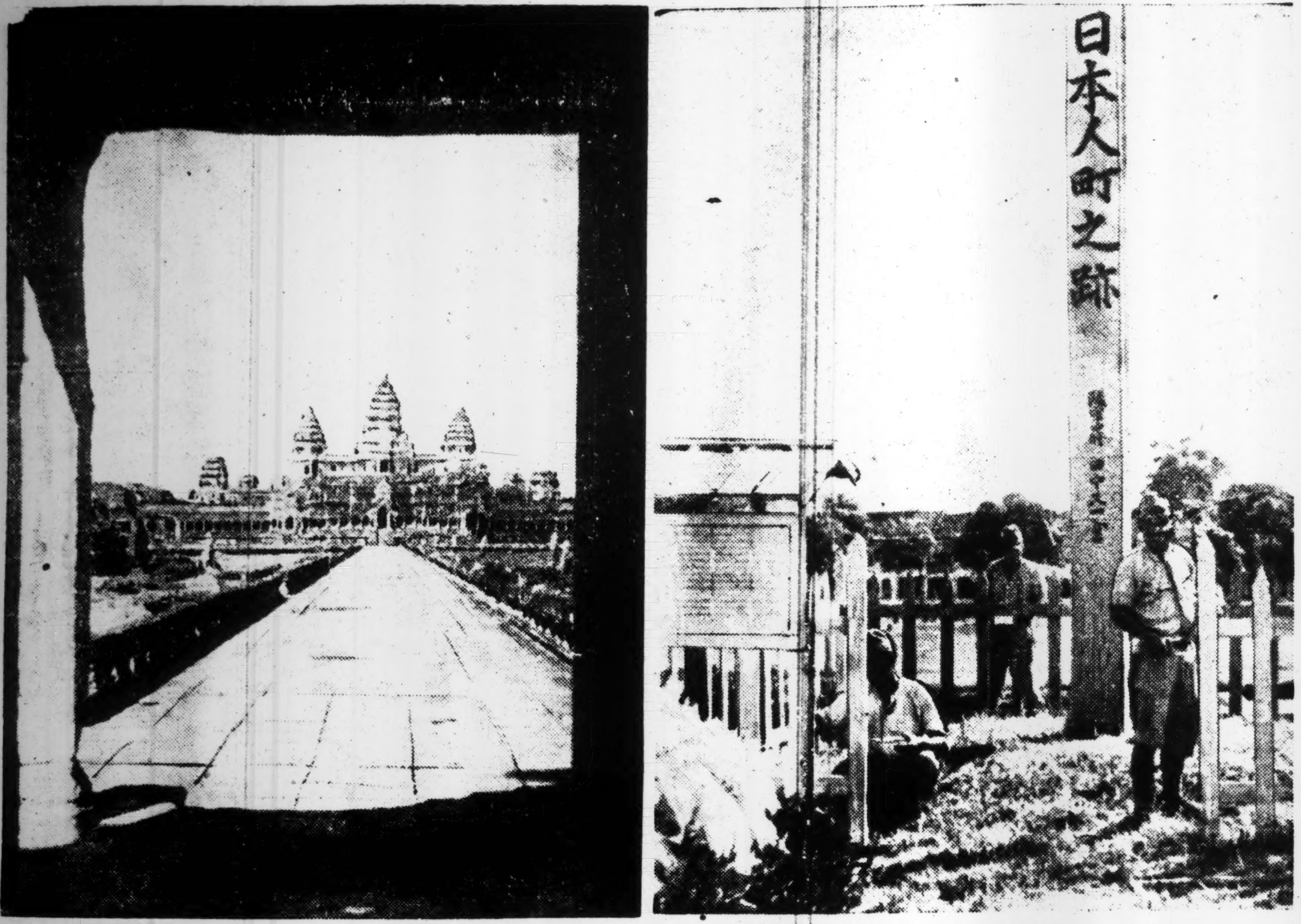
No Neutral Shelters

In the early morning of May 15, Japanese scouting planes flew over Chungking. Up to the last air raid, they were always sure of the accuracy of the Imperial Air Units, and accordingly, whenever there was a raid, they used to take refuge in the consulates of neutral countries or in the official residences of American and British diplomats. However, this will do them no good at present, for if they go near American or British shelters, they will be exposed to far greater danger.

Under the circumstances, it is reported that the Chungking regime is constructing costly bomb-proof villas in the western outskirts of Chungking, and it is to these villas that Chungking's officials and citizens, together with Americans and Britons, are escaping whenever the city is air raided by Imperial Air Units.

The forgoing account was carried in a letter written by a Chinese youth, which is said to have cleverly escaped Chungking's censors and to have reached Shanghai. No doubt it gives a clear conception of the state of collapse to which the Chungking regime has been reduced because of its reliance on Britain and America. Such a frank and straighforward criticism of the policy of the Chungking regime will go far, although gradually, toward bringing about marked changes in the minds of the masses of Chungking. So long as they remain critical, the time will come sooner or later when even the Chungking regime will come to understand the true object of the sacred war Japan is prosecuting at present. In fact, herein lies the only hope of bringing relief to misguided Chinese.

French Indo-China's Cambodia—Rich in Historical Interest



Cambodia is not only a virtual treasure-house of natural resources but rich in history. Its splendid ruined cities recall the greatness of the former empire. Photo at the left is a front view of the famed temple of Angkor Vat, a wonderful building where Brahma and later Buddha were worshipped, in the ruined city of Angkor. One of the finest remaining examples of Khmer architecture, it dates probably from the opening half of the 12th century. It is a Buddhist place of pilgrimage. At the right is an enclosure marking the site of the Japanese village several centuries ago in Phnom-Penh, capital of Cambodia, on the Mekong River, 130 miles northwest of Saigon.

ROOSEVELT TO GIVE MORE 'AID' TO ALLIES

American Leader Misuses Financial Power Says German Political Report

Special

BERLIN, June 28.—The prayers addressed by President Roosevelt on United Nations Day to that department of Heaven which is competent for the United States were heard unexpectedly early, states the German Political Report. For the divine light of Heaven put it into the mind of the President, still quite lost in religious ecstasy, to announce to the American people the costs of the Lease-Lend policy. From March 1941 to May 1942 they amounted to 4.4 billion dollars. This modest beginning, however, will be doubled right away. The assistance which the United States intends to render to other nations in the next 12 months is to amount to no less than 8 billion dollars. It is alleged that no less than 35 nations are enjoying the benefit of these dollar billions in the form of war materials. Whether these figures are even only approximately corresponding to the truth, is rather open to doubt. Even 8 billion dollars would only be a shabby remuneration for the blood which these 35 nations must shed in the pay of dollar imperialism.

Deeper Misery in Store

When this money is spent and the war materials purchased with it are used up, a large part of this world will undoubtedly be in even deeper misery than it is at present. No other event reflects in similarly terrifying clarity the absolute madness of United States policy. After all, the United States is in a position to render this Lease-Lend assistance only because it derived gigantic profits from the ruin which the first world war brought to the peoples of this earth. If the United States had not absorbed the gold of the whole world and hoarded it, they would today not be in a position to supply 8 billion dollars worth of war materials for nothing.

On the other hand, one of the chief reasons of the present war is the United States financial and economic policy in the years of 1918 to 1939, which undermined the prosperity of innumerable peoples, accumulated boundless wealth in the U.S.A., and thereby upset the economic equilibrium of the world. Just imagine the United States had set aside the 4 to 8 billion dollars, which today it is spending for warlike purposes of other nations, for peaceful enterprises of these nations. What a wave of contentment and prosperity would the Americans have been able to spread. How wisely would they have used their riches. History might have even forgotten that a large part of America's wealth was brought together by the sweat and tears of other peoples.

Criminal Instincts of U.S.

However, American policy was always singularly free from such moral deliberations. Instead it followed the criminal instincts of a man who robs to his last penny a friend weakened by war and disease in order with the proceeds of these unlawfully acquired possessions to buy a revolver for his friend who has been driven to the brink of despair, so that the latter can kill himself. This is exactly the way the first American financial and economic policy, and now the United States Lease and Lend assistance have been working towards countries like China, Russia, Greece, Jugoslavia, and many others.

In the light of the foregoing American policy, the Lease-Lend Bill is easily the most immoral act ever committed by a civilized government. It alone suffices to depict the abyss which an American century would certainly mean for Europe. It alone goes to demonstrate in an overwhelming manner—demonstrates it by the figure of 8 billion dollars—what a wonderful chance the United States had, and how they gambled it away. Roosevelt did not put to good use the richest funds ever placed in the hands of a statesman, but has squandered them in a verily blasphemous manner.

Nation Holds Semi-Annual Ablution Today; Sins Must Be Purged to Bring Victory in War

To bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion, it is necessary for the 100,000,000 people of Japan to have the right attitude toward the war and in their daily lives. To stress this fact, the semi-annual ablution is to be held today throughout Japan.

In an interview with a Hochi reporter, Gen Utsumi, priest of the Hie shrine explained the meaning of ablution and its historical origin as follows:

"The purpose of the ablution ceremony is to purify ourselves of the sins we commit day after day, consciously and unconsciously. The ceremony is held twice a year, on the last day of June and December. On this special occasion we should examine ourselves again if we are doing our utmost in our daily life to back up the soldiers on the front. In order to bring the war to a successful conclusion we should be united into one, with the one and only purpose of serving the nation, and with no selfish interest and discontentment. The countless victories have been achieved by the sacrifice and bravery of the Japanese officers and soldiers who have been trained in a spirit of self-sacrifice and of service to the nation."

The priest continued, that Japan could hope to conclude the war victoriously only when we are determined to serve the State wholeheartedly.

"I hope all the people will visit their tutelary shrines and purify themselves of their sins," he said.

Concerning the historical origin of the ceremony he related: "The custom originated sometime back in the age of gods and was handed down to our generation. God Izanagi and Goddess Izanami created the land of Japan and many gods under orders of a great god. But at the birth of the fire god, Goddess Izanami died and was lifted to the other world. God Izanagi went to the land of the dead to see Goddess Izanami, and emerging from the other world where filth was supreme, he washed himself of all the filth in the sea of Awakigahara, Hyuga, Tsukushi province. While washing himself he begot one goddess Amaterasu-O-Mikami and two gods.

"The importance in the legend is that the three sacred beings were begotten after Izanagi was purified of his filth. I hope all the Japanese people being purified of their sins, will renew their resolution to serve the State."

Radio Program

	Tuesday
	Morning
6:30	Morning Talk. Poem Recital.
7:00	Time; News; Orchestra: "Symphony No. 1 In C Major" (Bizet).
9:00	Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk. "Shinto Purification and National Life." by Dr. Yoshito Tanaka.
10:00	Juvenile Hour: Wakakusa Children Society Chorus.
11:00	National School 2nd Class Hour: Music: "Military March." by Morijiro Makino and others.
	Afternoon
12:30	Nippon Broadcasting Wind Music Band.
1:00	Narration: "A Farm Village in Aizu." by Announcer Umino.
1:30	New Home Life Hour: Serial Talk. "Steady Steps." by Mitsuru Ishii.
2:00	National School 6th Class Hour: Talk and Phonofilm on "Reports From South Seas." by Announcer Akanuma.
4:00	National School Teachers' Hour: "Words and Pronounciation." by Shoji Ishii.
	Evening
6:00	Children's Hour: News; Drama; "A Bright Family." by Osaka Children Society.
6:30	Shinto Purification, Relayed From the Hie Shrine.
7:30	Lecture; National Chorus.
8:00	Military Hour; Naniwabushi. "The 10th Year of the Meiji Era." by Tenchuken Ungetsu.
9:00	News; Tokyo Quartet Band; Broadcast From Palau.
10:00	Time; Today's War Situation; News.

CHINA'S EDUCATORS HAVE GREAT MISSION

New Start and Thorough Educational Reform Under Government Control Maintained

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, June 24.—If we delay further in exerting our efforts in educational work, while all other countries are continuing to make progress, we shall have no persons of outstanding ability aside from the militarists, officials and near-sighted merchants in 20 or 30 years' times, thus resulting in further backwardness and confusion in the country, writes the Central China Daily News editorially this morning.

Pointing out the country's past neglect in educational matters, the journal strongly advocates a new start and a thorough educational reform under Government control. The recent orders from the Ministry of Education for all the educational organs and institutes to adopt and enforce the New Citizenship Movement are hailed as the first step in introducing a new spirit among the educational class.

The New Citizenship Movement, unlike the educational reforms of the past 50 years, is perfectly compatible with China's conditions, because its essential points include love for China, love for East Asia, and closer friendly relations among the nations in East Asia. This new movement is self-starting and step by step builds up the foundation for National Reconstruction.

Since the New Citizenship Movement is not a high-sounding talk or principle, the educators should note that its essential significance rests in not empty words, but in realities and facts exemplified in deeds. If the educators can show examples themselves by deeds instead of talk, this new movement will spread rapidly to all parts of China. This spirit will influence the whole of society.

In conclusion, the newspaper declares that in addition to the measures as shown in the instructions of the Ministry of Education, the National Dialect, Kuo Yu, must be fully adopted and the Phonetic System must be thoroughly taught in all the schools; all these points must be carried out in the spirit of the New Citizenship Movement.

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COMING GRADUATES EAGER TO GO SOUTH

Majority of Students Leaving Universities This Year Express Desire

"Let's go South," is a catchword of this year's graduates of the universities who are entering society the coming September, reports the Asahi.

Following is a general survey of the aspirations of the new graduates, revealed by the faculties of several metropolitan universities

Ambitions Identical

Takushoku University will graduate 600 students this year, who, with the exception of only a few, are all aspiring to hold posts in the Southern Regions.

Forty per cent of the 2,059 applicants for situations among the graduates of the Waseda University and its Semmon-bu (Special Course), wish to work in the South, while 10 per cent are candidates for positions in China and Manchoukuo. However, the authorities of the same university are suppressing the too fervent aspiration of the students for the Southern areas.

Among the 1,300 graduates of Keio University, with those of its medical department excepted, 300 are seeking positions in exploitation firms and shipping companies, anticipating to be dispatched to the South.

The Tokyo School of Foreign Languages has hitherto been offered 800 posts from various quarters, while the graduates will number only 250. The majority of the gradnates from this school wish to work in overseas countries, and not in the Southern Regions exclusively.

It is an ironical fact that the students specializing in Malay and Dutch languages are not to be graduated this year for the department of these languages enrols candidates every other year.

Shodai Has Many Offers

Tokyo Shodai, (University of Commerce) is flooded with applications to employ its graduates, for more than 1,000 posts have so far been offered to the 320 students to be graduated this year. Among the latter, 50 are aspirants for posts in the Southern areas.

Graduates of the Tokyo Imperial University are more conservative. It is manifest, however, that the majority of them are seeking posts which will enable them to use their talents in developing the South in the future.

Kobe Notes

There will be baseball practices for the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club squad on Wednesday, July 1, and on Friday, July 3. The following players are requested to be on the field at 5 p.m. sharp on both days: H. Buettinghaus, A. Brueggemann, A. Dresser, C. Grossmann, E. Jungers, O. Jungers, R. Mehta, H. Oberlein, M. Otani, F. Rodriguez, Jr., and W. Schmidt.

In commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair, a photo exhibition will be held at the Kobe Daimaru Department Store from June 30 until July 5. A total of 250 pictures will be displayed with the aim of bringing to reality the five years' hostilities to the people on the home front. The exhibit is under the auspices of the Asahi Shimbunsha.

The Tourist Section of the Osaka Municipal Office has been dissolved as from June 24 and will henceforth be under the supervision of the secretariat.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on June 27: Mr. H. T. L. Bartels-Troje, Mr. K. Iwazawa, Mr. E. Kamada, Mr. S. Kurose, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. K. Nozawa, Mr. and Mrs. K. Ohye, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mrs. S. Suyematsu, Mr. F. Suyematsu, Miss S. Suyematsu, Master T. Suyematsu, Mrs. Y. Shiba, Miss Y. Shiba, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Yoshida.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on June 27 included: Mr. H. Kidosaki, Mr. T. Saeki, Mr. T. Kondo, Mr. Y. Kanbe, Mr. M. Iwakura, Mrs. K. Tsushima, Mrs. H. Kohga, Mr. Y. Yamamoto, Mr. T. Yamaguchi, Mr. M. Yamada, and Mr. Kido.

BRITISH ISSUE ALIBI FOR AFRICAN DEFEAT

Vain Attempt to Exonerate General Ritchie Squashed By Real Facts

Special

BERLIN, June 27.—The Daily Express sums up the reasons for the British defeat in North Africa in the following four points:

Firstly, the R.A.F. had been deprived of its aerial supremacy.

Secondly, the Axis Forces had suddenly produced guns which were heavier than any British field-gun.

Thirdly, the German anti-aircraft guns were also being used as anti-tank guns.

Fourthly, the enemy had heavier tanks at his disposal than the British.

Same Arguments Cited

Only the short memory of the British reading public makes it possible that in exonerating Ritchie now, exactly the same arguments are cited which at the beginning of Colonel General Rommel's offensive were mentioned by the British press as guarantors of the victory expected by General Ritchie. At that time the same British papers wrote that Rommel was hopelessly outnumbered in the air because Hitler was tied down in Soviet Russia to such an extent that he could not spare any planes for North Africa.

Furthermore, it was said that General Ritchie was well prepared to meet the assault of the Axis because he had quietly received considerable quantities of new secret weapons. One of the latter was said to be a British field-gun, which was "more powerful" than Rommel's strongest guns. Its shells were said to be able to penetrate the armor of the latest German tanks "like butter."

As General Ritchie's second secret weapon a new American tank of the "General Grant" type was mentioned, which, as to speed, caliber of its guns, and armor plating was superior to the German-Italian tanks.

Even more easily than points 1, 2, and 4, point 3 can be contradicted. Heavy anti-aircraft guns were already in the French campaign employed against tanks, especially in the vicinity of Dunkirk. This conversion, therefore, does not constitute anything new.

Afraid to Face Facts

The reason for the British defeat is an entirely different one, which to admit, however, the British papers are obviously afraid. Axis victory was gained in North Africa, as in all former battles in that war theater, by better leadership, better tactics, and in particular by better soldiers. The superiority of Axis soldiers can be demonstrated by a very simple example. The British forces for the major part consist of South Africans, Australians and Indians, who are coming from very hot regions and therefore do not have to acclimatize themselves. As far as soldiers from the British Isles were concerned, they have already been for many months on African soil where they have gathered valuable experiences.

As far as Germans and Italians—especially Germans—were concerned, this was not the case. To the German soldier, everything in Africa was and still is new, such as the heat of the day, the dangerously chilly nights, the sudden change of temperature between two extremes, dust, sand, and topographic conditions. German leaders were handicapped from the start in military operations in such a country. They could not profit from the experiences gained during former campaigns as in the European war theaters. Despite this, they were victorious.

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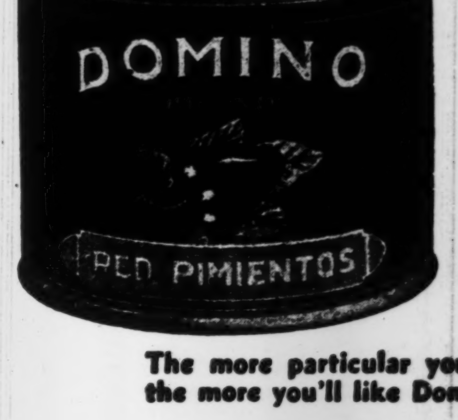

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WANTED by German firm, reliable young office clerk, preferably with some experience in manufacturing concern. Good chances offered. Apply wtih particulars to Box 240, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG amah with some experience for German couple. Some knowledge of English or German desirable. Apply to 6-B, Bluff, Yokohama.

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FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

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Newshawks At War

Sadaki Tobishima

Written for Japan Times and Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

The Pen and the Rifle

In time of war not only the rifle, but also the pen is equally important. While the rifle-bearers blaze the trail of a new metamorphosis, the pen-bearers who follow them, sharing the same hardship and peril, transmit into writing every phase of that epochal change for the joy and appreciation of the home front. The pen-bearers of Japan have played and are playing a commendable part in presenting to the Japanese public in a kaleidoscopic manner the new realities of East Asia.

In modern warfare the newspapers are perhaps more potent than the gun, for they have the power to mold public opinion for common good. As a forceful national institution, they constantly endeavor to enlighten the general public with regard to the imperativeness of contributing its share to the harmonious execution of governmental policies and measures.

Their representatives, braving the hazards of front line battles, send vivid accounts of war operations to relieve the anxiety of the people at home on the one hand, and spur the unflagging morale of the nation on the other.

The rapid growth of new ideologies in the world has accentuated the need of waging a thought warfare for national self-existence. In this connection, the journalists can well be termed as producers of "paper bullets." Their ammunition is manufactured under conditions quite different from those under which artillery shells are turned out behind the war front.

Sometimes their workshops may be located in editorial rooms, but more often they establish their headquarters in battle zones and plunge themselves in the thick of fighting to get their "hot copies." They do so because of their inbred patriotism, and accounts penned under such conditions are pregnant with significant meanings and revelations.

In the current war in greater East Asia, the pen-bearers of Japan, marching along with the armed forces, rush to the first line of fighting dauntlessly to send home neatly-worded accounts of the brilliant accomplishments of the soldiers.

Therefore, if one considers the newspaper as a war machine of "ink and paper," the newspaperman serving at the front shall have to be recognized as a "storm soldier" charging with the pen.

War and Journalism

The intimacy between war and journalism was first witnessed with the establishment of the system of sending war correspondents to cover military operations. The war correspondent first known in the history of Japan was Ghinko Kishida, who in 1874 was sent to Formosa by the Tokyo Nichi Nichi to report on the military expedition there. He was not only the first, but the only newspaperman to be present at the scene of fighting.

The journalism in the country then was still in its infancy, and any enterprise like sending a writer to cover a war front was quite beyond its imagination. The reports Kishida made of the Formosan expedition were carried home by military transports.

His articles were illustrated with his own sketches of aboriginal inhabitants of the island. They lacked both freshness of time and vividness of impressions such as are reported nowadays from the front. They were far from successful as accounts of the warlike operations of the time, but, even as they were, the popular reception they met with was tremendous.

When military uprisings took place in Kyushu in 1877, more than one war correspondents were dispatched to the front. The Tokyo Nichi Nichi sent its president, Ghen-ichiro Fukuchi, who was later joined by Kan-ichi Kubota and Masayasu Namba. The Hochi Shimbun selected Fumio Yano and Tsuyoshi Inukai. The Chosen Shimbun of Korea assigned Ryuhoku Narushima to the spot. These men were some of the most brilliant members of the press at the time.

Ghen-ichiro Fukuchi remained at the front only for a month. When he reached Osaka on his way back, he was called to the presence of His Imperial Majesty who was then temporarily staying in Kyoto. On April 6 the journalist reported to the Throne what he had observed at the front and was honored by the Imperial grant of fifty yen and two rolls of silk.

Thus, for the first time a journalist reported to His Imperial Majesty, and this signified an honor without parallel in the history of journalism in the country, as well as the important position the newspapermen occupied in respect of national affairs.

Sino-Japanese War

When the war with China broke out in 1894 the daily press was represented at the front by a number of distinguished journalists and artists. The list of war correspondents sent to the continent included Soho Tokutomi, Kenzo Adachi, Doppo Kunikida, Beisen Kubota and Hohryu Goshoh-da.

Among the correspondents sent to the front at the time of the war with Russia in 1904-5, no less prominent persons were seen, such as Juko Shiga, Konan Naito, Hyakusui Hirafuku, Kohgyo Terasaki, Mohro Kanokogi, Kunzan Inaba and Shizan Kawasaki. The articles and sketches sent from the front by these well accomplished writers and painters were the brightest spots in the daily press of the time. But the correspondents then were generally attached to the commands of field units.

They were not permitted to move about, as their successors do today, to the first line of action side by side with soldiers. Their outfits, too, were simple enough as compared to what are now placed at the disposal of war correspondents which include wireless sets, telephoto apparatus and sound motion picture equipment.

It was not until the outbreak of the Manchurian incident in 1931 that the newspapermen went out to the scenes of war fully equipped with modern means of communication and assumed duties as intelligence and publicity workers—the duties which form an important branch of modern warfare.

The China incident which broke out in July, 1937, further led to notable improvements not only in systems of communication, but also in editorial techniques and management. The start of the current Pacific war necessitated the utilization of all the members of the press as active participants in the struggle, whether they serve at the front or work at the editorial desks behind the front.

The newspapermen today one and all shoulder some active responsibilities in the prosecution of the war. There is no front, however remotely placed or dispersed, where some newspapermen are not actively engaged in contributing their might to the cause of national success.

Similarly, every department of the newspaper offices and the workers employed in it are contributing their shares toward the prosecution of the war.

Newshawks Today

The parts that the newspapermen are playing today have been accentuated by the rise of new totalitarian conditions. During prolonged peace that followed the war with Russia, newspapermen were sometimes nothing but news hunters and explorers.

Daily journalism, in keeping with the stride of capitalism in the country, developed into a definite type under the principle of newspaper commercialism.

The newspapermen, coming under the influence of liberalism, concomitantly became thrill-hunters, acknowledging the need of speed in securing "scoops."

Since the Mukden imbroglio, the tendency toward national press has become more pronounced. As a result, at this time of super emergency confronting the country the press as a whole has become the vehicle of national sentiments and feelings. This is the reason why newspapermen are following the march of war operations, linking their fate with the engagements of the Army, Navy and air force. They are doing this not because of their professional instinct for thrill-hunting, but because of their patriotic urge to become true chroniclers of fast-changing events.

Tsune Watanabe, one of the men sent by the Yomiuri Shimbun, before he met his end at Wushi during the Shanghai battle in the first phase of the China affair, used to take delight in tramping the first line, ignoring the thickest of the enemy fire. As bullets fell about him, he would point where they had struck the ground.

In the same battle many a creek had to be crossed. When a pontoon bridge was built across one of the creeks, the enemy fire was so concentrated on it that the attackers found it impossible to make their way for some moments. While they waited for the moment to charge, one of the news cameramen suddenly decided on a desperate move.

He knew that if his pictures of men crossing the creek were to be good, they would have to be taken from the front of the men charging across the water. Thereupon, as if blind to the danger of enemy fire, he speed across the bridge hugging the camera, and waited to snap the charge of the soldiers, who at once realized the peril the cameraman was facing with his back fully exposed to the enemy's side.

They forthwith decided to save him by a bold charge against the hostile fire. The success they achieved that day was shared by the daring cameraman whose pictures showing front scenes of "Japanese troops on charge" surpassed all others flashed back home from the Shanghai front at the time.

Battle of Java

The present war in greater East Asia is replete with similar incidents. In the sea battle off Java one of the transports was torpedoed and sunk just before the troops were ready to make a landing. General Imamura, commander of the expedition, and many others had to leap into the sea and cover the last stage of their journey by swimming and wading through water. There was a sharp sea battle.

When the transport was struck by a torpedo the boats were lowered. Among the last to remain on board the fast sinking vessel was Osamu Ito, one of the cameramen of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi. He was repeatedly called, warned and urged to move before it was too late. But he found the scene before him too attractive to be left unrecorded on the film.

In the sight of the battle that raged in all its majesty his professional instinct rose above all other thoughts. He remained on board. "Just one moment," he said when he was asked to come overboard. "The enemy ship on fire is about to go down. I've got to snap her when she goes down," he pleaded. He did take in the last sight of the enemy ship as he had promised himself. But when he did, he was wounded fatally.

Not a few of the newspapermen at the front have paid dearly for their thrilling "copies." It would be wrong to suggest that they dare so much danger only because they must have thrills. In fact, they do so because they are conscious of their duty and patriotism. In the ardour of service for their country and in their readiness to lay down their lives for its cause they compare well with any man in the fighting ranks.

Wherever they go to do their "job," they are probably no better or no worse than newspapermen of any other countries. American or British newspapermen are equally daring where there is any promise of being rewarded with "hot stories" or "headline stuff." The journalists, in general, take all things as part of their professional game and follow them even for the sport of them.

On the other hand, the Japanese newspapermen going to the war front feel that they are as much of soldiers as those bearing arms. Though unarmed, they believe that they are present in war zones as combatants just like any men of the ranks.

Enthusiasm

As soon as the death of a pen-bearer on the war front reaches his head office, there are always so many members of the staff volunteering to take his place that the management finds it hard to make a selection. The number of such applicants multiplies whenever there is a victim. No newspaperman is known to have refused to accept the order to go to the front. The predominant spirit of the press today is to offer itself, body and soul, to the great service of the country.

Juhtoku Yanaghi of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, who was killed in the Bukit Timah assault during the Singapore campaign, had before the war served for some years as a Singapore corresponednt of the same paper, and as such, he was familiar with the conditions of the fortified island. When the attack on Bukit Timah was about to be launched the commander of the troops looked at Yanaghi and then solemnly told his men that he as their chief was now to lead them on a grim battle from which he never expected to survive.

However it was different with Yanaghi whose duty it was to report to the people at home. He should not court death by marching on further with the soldiers. Despite the officers repeated warnings, Yanaghi would not go. He knew how familiar he was with the locality and how useful he might make himself. He was fully aware of his duty as a newspaperman; but he was also conscious of the fact that it was more important to win the day. He was determined to go to Bukit Timah and he went only to be mortally wounded. When he was about to breathe his last, he bowed in the direction of his homeland and cried out "Banzai!" for the Emperor just as any true soldier might have done.

Soldier and Newshawk

War correspondents attached to the Army always march along with troops, defying fatigue and danger. Those attached to the Navy or to the air force travel wherever bases of these two armed forces may be. As the newspapermen live among the soldiers, sailors and airmen, they become part and parcel of the fighting machinery reflecting a close spirit of comradeship.

They share their cigarettes and edibles with the armed forces, and laughing at death, charge into enemy positions with pens as their bayonets. When at a certain air base a newspaperman was taken on a bombing expedition, he made himself as one of the crew. After familiarizing himself with the handling of machine-guns, he lent a hand in tattooing bullets in enemy machines.

There is no end of stories about newspapermen assisting soldiers and sailors who at great risks help them in their work at the front. Mention may be made of an incident seen when Japanese Forces were driving into Jehol during the last stage of the Manchurian campaign.

A special storm force was detailed to attack and capture a key point along the Great Wall. This force was sent against the enemy whose strength was many times greater. Moreover, the enemy force was entrenched in a well fortified place. The Japanese contingent reached the conclusion that the only point from which the enemy could be assailed was the mountain facing his position. It was imperative to gain an artillery base on the summit of the mountain.

The Japanese troops set about the arduous task of transporting mountain guns up the mountain. But when they had covered 80 per cent of the way, they became so exhausted that they were unable to move any further. Almost within sight of the goal they seemed to have failed. While they stood helplessly impotent, the night wore on. The soldiers stood round the artillery pieces, but could do nothing. They chafed, fretted and cursed themselves.

Suddenly they saw a newspaperman picking his way up the mountain road. The newcomer, seeing the soldiers, announced in a cheerful tone that he had come to help them. "It's just one more push," he said. Then smilingly added: "Let's put our shoulders to it." He drew up to a mountain gun and set himself to the work.

The sight of this man strangely stirred the soldiers to a new resolve, with which they not only succeeded in transporting the guns to the summit before daybreak, but also in placing them in positions. They were ready for action when the morning came.

At All Costs

In the battle of Hsuchow, in the battle of Hankow, and not seldom in the present war in greater East Asia, war correspondents have found themselves in the midst of enemy troops. At such times they always make up their minds to die like true soldiers than to be taken prisoner. During such critical moments they are given the strongest possible support by both land and air forces.

"Don't let their service be stopped"—is the motto of the armed forces. This indicates that the fighting services believe that the suspension of news from the front would cause any sort of apprehension at home and that such a situation would assist the enemy propaganda. That is why they emphasize. "Our newspapermen must be saved at all costs."

When the newspapermen are assigned to the front they go there, in a sense, as representatives of the nation and so they participate in the war. It is their duty to keep the people behind the front informed of the life of the soldiers and what they are doing. The soldiers know this, and when they fight in sight of newspapermen, they feel as if they were fighting before the eyes of the whole Japanese nation. From this consciousness they derive courage and redouble their efforts. The accounts given by pen-bearers who expose themselves to gun fire and all other risks are naturally vivid. Since they write about what they observe at first hand and what they see in the light of stark realism, their phrases have the power to move; stir and inspire the reader.

Number of Newshawks

The number of newspapermen serving on the front has grown to an appreciable extent. From the time of the Manchurian incident to last May when the first phase of the current war in greater East Asia was completed, no less than 5,000 persons connected with news work have covered the diverse war fronts. They include correspondents, cameramen, radio operators and cinematographers.

During this period 65 journalists have lost their lives in performance of their duties. While 44 pen-bearers have died in China, six have perished in Burma. Four were killed during the Malay campaign including two on the Singapore front. Bantam in Java, French Indo China, Hongkong, Nomonhan and the Philippines each has witnessed the passing away of one journalist.

Six more have succumbed due to accidents. Of these journalist martyrs, 24 were correspondents of the Asahi, 11 of the Osaka Mainichi, nine of the Yomiuri and six of the Domei News Agency. Even two members of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation and two of the Nippon Eigasha (Japan Newsreel Corporation) have sacrificed their lives in the execution of their wartime assignments. Other journalists who have perished were members of prominent provincial newspapers and the Hochi and Miyako of Tokyo.

In honor of these 65 journalist heroes of war whose spirits have been enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine, the Army and Navy jointly held a memorial service at Hibiya Park on May 11 and publicly recognized their self-less activities for the cause of the country. Premier General Hideki Tojo speaking on the occasion, paid high tribute to the late pen-bearers saying that these members of the press, "by sharing all hardships and trials with soldiers and bravely offering their own lives in prosecution of their duties, have served and died true to the canon of the Japanese spirit." In no less glowing terms Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada reciprocated the Premier's sentiment.

Blind to Danger

The present war in greater East Asia calls for the full display of the intelligance and ability of journalists to accelerate the realization of the mutual prosperity sphere on a harmonious and endurable basis.

Just as the soldiers fight under the slogan—"Each man's death to the country's interest," the knights of the pen realizing their responsibility have adopted the principle, "Each newspaperman's life enhancing public intelligence."

The spirit that stirs the hearts of the soldiers is nowise to be differentiated from the spirit that guides the hearts of those who serve with the pen or with the news camera.

The high spirit of Japanese pen-bearers and the importance of their mission are perhaps nowhere better expressed than in the following verse composed by Her Imperial Majesty:

Mukusano ayaukinakamo
shiranugheni.
Fudeni isoshimu hitono
o-oshisa.
While the Imperial soldiers
fight to win.
Note the bravery of our pen-
bearers,
For they are blind to all dangers.

The pen-bearers of Japan are another type of "human bullets." Although they do not shoulder arms, they pack in their outfits the intelligence and spiritual loftiness of the nation. To soldiers, sailors and airmen they are the messengers from the home front. They bring with them the freshness of the home and the grimness of the nation to succeed in its task. They inspire the armed forces with additional courage to fight on. That is why they do not retreat from the jaws of death. They are not at all ordinary newspapermen, in fact, they are patriotic workers devoted to the cause of national security and betterment.

(The End)

The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Chapter 14
In the Cause of Justice

Chinami, the page, came to the Superintendents' room, and called out.

"All the superintendents, with the exception of the four who are on duty today, are requested to report at once to the Counselors' room."

The superintendents went out, and after some time, returned to the room with strained expressions on their faces.

"Well, has the judgment been passed?" asked Denpachiro Okado, who had remained behind.

"Yes," the superintendents sat down.

"For his offence, Lord Asano is condemned to kill himself, at once, by seppuku."

"What about Kira?"

"Kyuan Yoshida has been appointed as his medical adviser, and Doyo Kurizaki is to be his surgeon in attendance. Lord Kira is to rest at will till he recovers. Other members of the Koke have been also appointed to accompany him. Nothing but kindness seems to be his lot."

"H'm." Denpachiro scowled. He was not alone in his indignation. All the young superintendents working here for small stipends felt the injustice of Lord Asano's punishment.

"By instantly, do you mean today?" asked Denpachiro.

"That's right."

"To sentence Lord Asano, lord of 50,000 koku of land, to instant seppuku, is a breach of justice," exclaimed Denpachiro. "Especially when we know that Lord Kira is not entirely blameless. We have heard tales about him that certainly do not cast any credit on his character."

"Yes, of course. That attack was not done on the spur of the moment. The motives for it lie far deeper than appears on the surface. To treat Lord Kira only with such kindness is certainly most unjust."

Denpachiro clamped his lips tight and glared at the ceiling. He was trying to control his feelings.

The other superintendents continued to whisper among themselves.

"I certainly never thought that the relations between Lord Yanagisawa Dewa-no-Kami and Lord Kira were so thick."

"They seem to hit it off pretty well together. Lord Yanagisawa rose from nothing to be the Shogun's protege. He and the Koke used to mix pretty freely, and there seems to be a common bond of, perhaps villainy, between them."

"But Dewa-no-Kami's partiality to Lord Kira in today's incident is a bit too flagrant." Why, a few minutes ago he was saying something to Lord Kira over the screen."

"Justice seems to have been flung to the winds for personal reasons."

"But it's no use saying anything. Dewa-no-Kami is the Shogun's favorite, and what he says goes."

And indeed it was so. One word from Lord Yanagisawa had more influence with the Shogun than the combined entreaties of all the Chief Counselors. In private and public affairs, Lord Yanagisawa had the power of moving the Shogun as he pleased. Like a skilful piper he could make Tsunayoshi dance to whatever music he played.

Denpachiro knew that this Dewa-no-Kami and the Koke were close associates in both private and public affairs. Lord Kira's hauteur and offensive demeanor were due, no doubt, to his feeling of security which his influential friend gave him.

"In the cause of justice, this incident must not be allowed to close in this way," Denpachiro told himself. "Externally and internally, it reflects badly on the Court."

Denpachiro sat still for some minutes, his emotions struggling within him. Then, without a word to his comrades, he left the room. Presently, the others heard his loud voice issuing from the Counselors' room.

"I considered it a breach of loyalty to remain silent, and so at the risk of incurring your displeasure, I venture forth my opinion." Denpachiro was saying. "Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami is no mean lord in this country. In terms of land, he is the lord of fifty thousand koku. Good-natured and kind-hearted, till today I have not heard and ill rumor about him. Why, then, should this lord, risking the loss of his title and land, draw his sword against Lord Kira? There must be some just cause, something that made it impossible for him to do otherwise. To sentence him to instant seppuku after only a routine investigation, and to shower such favors on his opponent, is, I think, a queer way of showing justice. What will the rest of the world think? I beg, therefore, that for three days, you will suspend the sentence of seppuku, and carry out a fuller inquiry into the matter."

Denpachiro's indignation in the cause of justice had made him bold. His face was flushed red to the tips of his ears, and there were even tears in his eyes.

Lord Kato Etchu-no-Kami and Lord Inaba Tsushima-no-Kami were deeply moved by his plea. They nodded vehemently in agreement, and said,

"Wait a moment while we convey your petition to the Chief Counselors." The two lords left the room. Presently they returned.

"Denpachiro," they said sadly, "the Chief Counselors are fully in agreement with you, but it is beyond their strength to make any changes in the sentence already passed. It is useless to inform the Shogun of your petition."

"If it is the will of the Shogun and the Chief Counselors, then I have no argument," said Denpachiro, taking a step forward. "But if it is the decision of some one man, I cannot call it justice. What will the Tozama clan think? What will the rest of the nation think? I beg your pardon for seeming to be so impudent, but I most earnestly entreat you to convey my words once more to His Excellency." His tones had quietened down, but there was an inflexible determination behind them. It was evident that he was ready to sacrifice even the loss of his office for what he knew to be right.

The two lords were profoundly moved. They went again to the Chief Counselors' room, and repeated Denpachiro's plea.

The Chief Counselors nodded. "There is justice in what Denpachiro says," they said, "and there is only one course open for us."

The Chief Counselors at once reported everything to Lord Yanagisawa Dewa-no-Kami, the Shogun's protege.

Lord Yanagisawa's eyes flashed angrily. "It is crass impertinence on your part to ask for a reconsideration of what His Excellency has already decided," he exclaimed. "I will not convey to His Excellency what you have told me. Denpachiro is suspended from office until further judgment. Go."

The Shogun's favorite dismissed them.

(To Be Continued)

In Past Instalments

In the second month of the fourteenth year of Genroku (1701) Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami Naganori, Lord of Ako, is appointed official entertainer of the Imperial envoys who are coming to visit Tsunayoshi the Shogun. Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke, the Koke, or professional teacher of Court ceremony, conceives a hatred of Lord Asano. Under the repeated insults of the Koke, Lord Asano finally loses his temper, and attacks the other in the Hall of Ceremonies when the Imperial envoys and the Shogun are just about to arrive. The Shogun is enraged at this interruption of the important ceremony which he and the envoys were about to conduct, and things look very black indeed for Lord Asano. A formal investigation is made into the matter, and although Lord Kira asserts that he had given no cause for the attack, Lord Asano refrains from saying anything against the Koke. Yosobei Kajikawa, a retainer of the Shogun's mother, who had stopped Lord Asano from killing Lord Kira, regrets that he had interfered in the cause of just vengeance.

A new series:

Revenge and Suicide

(From Saichi Tanida's Kataki-uchi to Seppuku)

The Vendelta: Part 2

Loyalty and Piety

There are various opinions in foreign countries regarding vendetta, but the Western people as a whole do not recognize it as a proper measure to right the wrong. In China, it was considered not in keeping with the moral principle of filial piety for a son to live under the same heaven as the murderer of his father, and, therefore, he had the right to search his father's enemy and kill him at the earliest possible opportunity.

In Japan, the law of the land up to the Meiji Restoration of 1868 had no provision against vendetta, and it was encouraged from the moral point of view. In was extolled as a conduct worthy of a loyal retainer and pious son. As such, the ruling class and the people at large lauded the person who successfully avenged his father's death by vendetta. The Kogiroku, records enumerating the names of persons who received rewards for having successfully avenged the murders of their masters and relatives, which was compiled by the shogun's government, bears witness to the fact that vendetta was justified and encouraged from a moral point of view.

Tokugawa Era

During the Yedo period, the Tokugawa shogun's government punished persons who committed murder according to its law. Any one who sought vendetta, therefore, might be considered to have deliberately taken the law of the land into his own hands. It goes without saying that such a conduct was demoralizing to the peace and order of the community.

From such a consideration, the vendetta of the famous Forty Seven Ronin, which took place in the latter half of the 17th century, became a subject of serious deliberation among the authorities of the shogun's government, for there would have been no end of retaliation if the retainers of the master who had been killed in a vendetta were to rise up to cross swords with those of the victorious retainers. It was for this reason that the Forty Seven Ronin were eventually ordered to commit "seppuku."

But in the event the enemy could not be brought under the dictates of law or when the enemy was liberated by an amnesty after having sentenced to death and was able to live a life of ease and comfort, the situation was intolerable and unbearable to the relatives of the person who had been killed without any justification, and they simply could not abide with it. It was under such circumstances that, they resorted to the violent method of vendetta.

Iyeyasu Tokugawa, the founder of the Tokugawa shogunate, himself declared that "A person who seeks vengeance on the murderer of his father may accomplish his aim even with the assistance of woman." A samurai who failed to take this step was often deprived of his means of livelihood and foresaken by his friends and relatives as unworthy of a samurai. Not a few samurai, who did not defend their honor and dignity by avenging their fathers' death were driven out of their clans by the clan authorities as cowards.

In Western countries, there was a time when vendetta was resorted to as a necessary measure for rectifying injustice. Some Western critics consider vendetta as a sort of lynching and inevitable when the law has been imperfect and ineffectual. At any rate, vendetta was not positively advocated by the Western people as it was in Japan. In Japan it was associated with Bushido and consequently glorified and encouraged until it became a moral conduct. It is true that the law of the land did not encourage it, but it recognized it to a certain extent.

A Samurai's Privilege

In Japan, the idea of "irreconcilable enemy with whom one must not live under the same heaven" was an article of faith from time immemorial. In the war-torn age of feudalism, taking of human life was not considered a serious matter. This tendency continued down to the Yedo period. With the advent of the Yedo period, the tendency toned down, but a samurai might still kill his servant or any commoner with his own hand in case he deemed him impudent or unbearable. If he figured that he was being treated in a way inexcusably impudent by a member of the peasant or merchant class or someone below his social status, he might also rid himself of that person by a stroke of his sword. Some reckless feudal lords went to the extent of killing a commoner to amuse themselves. A samurai of low character occasionally tried his sword under cover of darkness to test the quality of his weapons. In the midst of such social conditions, it was practically impossible for any one to think that vendetta was a criminal conduct.

During the Yedo period, the shogun's government advocated the moral teachings of Confucius in order to uplift the moral integrity of the people at large and encouraged Bushido to ennoble the personality and character of the samurai. By encouraging vendetta, the government sought to preserve the military spirit and at the same time emphasize the supreme teaching of filial piety and loyalty.

Government Consent

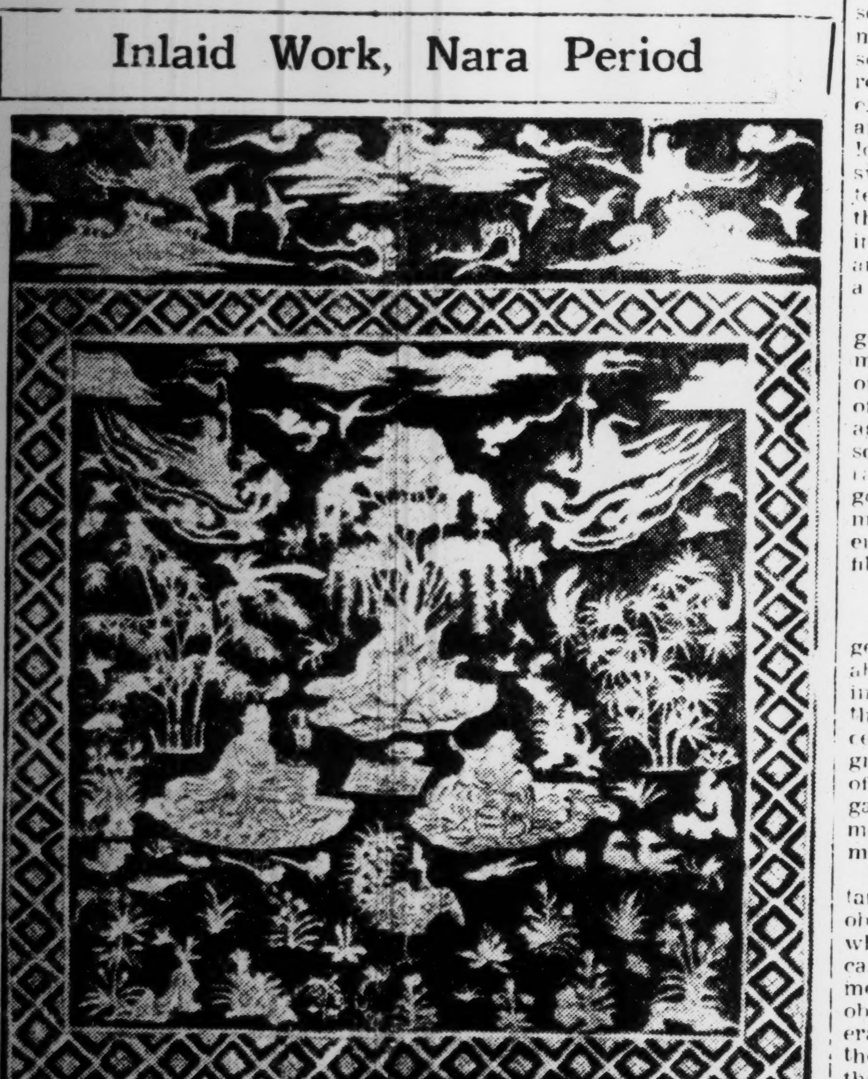
A person who wished to take vengeance on his father's enemy went about his task after reporting his intention to the government. If the government deemed it open to censure, the authorities would not grant a permit for it. In the light of this fact, vendetta may be regarded as a unique moral phenomenon, which had made its development under special circumstances.

But the truly highest humanitarian conduct must be holy in its object as well as the means by which it may be attained. In the case of vendetta, however, the means for the accomplishment of its object was not taken into consideration. This is a serious defect in the moral value of vendetta, and this is one of the reasons that it was ultimately prohibited in the early Meiji era.

But it must be admitted that persons who sought vendetta went about their tasks with boundless patience and an iron determination in spite of any amount of hardships and difficulty. They often devoted their whole lives to searching their enemies for the accomplishment of their aim. The patience and singleness of purpose with which they traveled afoot throughout the country in quest of their enemies was certainly remarkable.

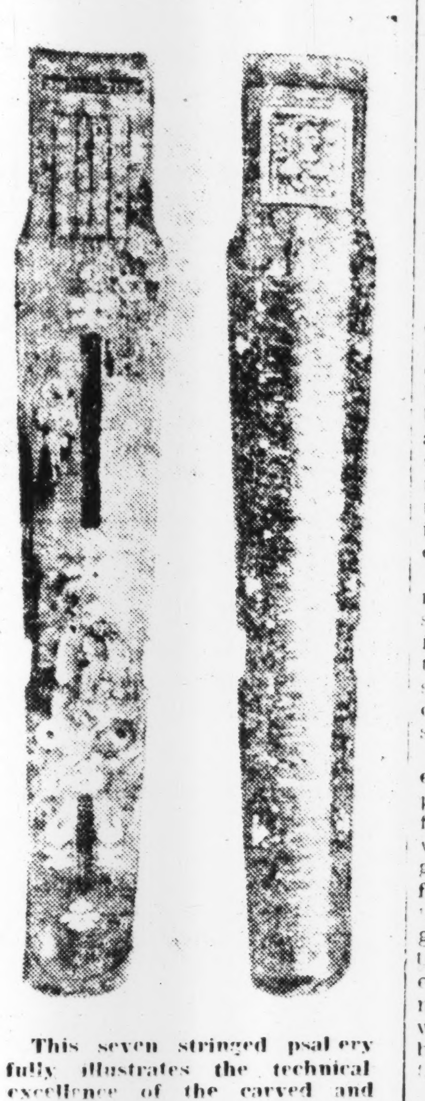
(To Be Continued)

Inlaid Work, Nara Period



This is the enlarged illustration of the inlaid design shown on the psaltery in the other picture. In the enclosure three saints are sitting among the trees and flowers, each playing a different musical instrument. Flowers bloom on the ground, and a large peacock spreads its plumage as though about to dance. From the upper corners two saints are coming down, each of them riding over the clouds on a phoenix to join the music party below. In the middle part, under the strings, is painted a long stream of water, symbolizing the melodious murmuring sound of a river,

Psaltery



This seven stringed psaltery fully illustrates the technical excellence of the carved and inlaid work of the Nara Period. The surface is lacquered black and inlaid with gold and silver plates cut into figures, animals, flowers, birds and butterflies. The principal design is enclosed in the square on the upper part. (See accompanying enlargement) The inscription on the back (see top left corner, above) reads: "The sound of the psaltery washes away evil passions. The quietude of a righteous mind comes in and a sublime feeling prevails. Vulgarity runs away, and capriciousness is here restricted. Joy and harmony in the righteous way, but not too much pleasure."

PRODUCTION OF JUTE IS TO BE INCREASED

Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreement Desired By Natives

CULTIVATION STILL SMALL

Technical Aid to Growers in Tongking District to Be Extended

Joint efforts are being earnestly exercised by the authorities of French Indo-China and native farmers, in order to increase the production of jute, thereby promoting the economic cooperation between that country and Japan, says the Asahi's correspondent at Hanoi, in a message to the head office here under Sunday's date.

The above may be taken as an indication of great expectations entertained by the native people there of the Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreement, to be reached shortly through the efforts of Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador at Hanoi, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China.

The cultivation of jute in that country, in comparison with that of rice, gum, corn, etc., of which they have abundant crops every year, is still in a primitive condition and it is not even mentioned in the list of agricultural products prepared by the Hanoi Government of late. Nevertheless, the banks of the Red River of North French Indo-China is very suitable for the cultivation of jute, and the extensive areas around Hanoi is believed by specialists to be one of the best places for its cultivation.

Has Many Uses

Jute, which resembles hemp, is used for making rice bags, rope, matting of various sizes and special kinds of textile, etc. To casual observers, therefore, it is rather a wonder that its cultivation has remained in a primitive stage of development, in the Tonking district, which is so suitable for its cultivation. The reasons are quite simple. The purchase of jute has been possible at extremely low prices from growers on the banks of the Ganges River in India which is the largest producing center of jute, while the natives of Annam found it more profitable to cultivate corn.

This proves that the native inhabitants of French Indo-China have had no definite plans relative to the promotion of their agricultural industry. According to the official statistics, the total area of land utilized for jute cultivation in 1939 was only 360 hectares.

Importance Now Greater

In view of the remarkable change in the international situation, the Hanoi Government decided to attach greater importance to jute cultivation, while prohibiting its exportation. Under authoritative encouragement, the area of land cultivated for jute increased to 464 hectares throughout the country in 1940, which increased to 900 hectares in 1941, and an expansion of jute plantations to 1,800 hectares is planned for this year.

Due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, difficulties have been confronted in obtaining required supplies of good quality seeds. In consideration of the value of jute as one of the wartime necessities and in compliance with the earnest wishes on the part of the Hanoi Government, it has been decided by the Government-General of Taiwan that technical and other aids to jute growers in the Tonking district should be extended, where the native farmers, under the guidance of experts despatched from Taiwan, are now exercising great efforts to produce approximately one ton of jute per hectare this year.

JUNE PRICE INDEX SHOWS SLIGHT MARGINAL DROP

According to Survey by Statistical Section of Tokyo Municipality

Reflecting the success of the Government to restrain the upward trend of prices and check the dangers of inflation, the retail price index of daily necessities in Tokyo during June stood at 199.8 on the basis of July, 1937, representing a marginal fall of 0.8 per cent as compared with the May index, a survey conducted by the Statistical Section of the Tokyo Municipality revealed, according to Domei.

Of the five principal groups surveyed by the section, foods and drinks recorded the largest fall of 4.3 per cent compared with May, while clothing materials and personal effects rose by 3.8 per cent.

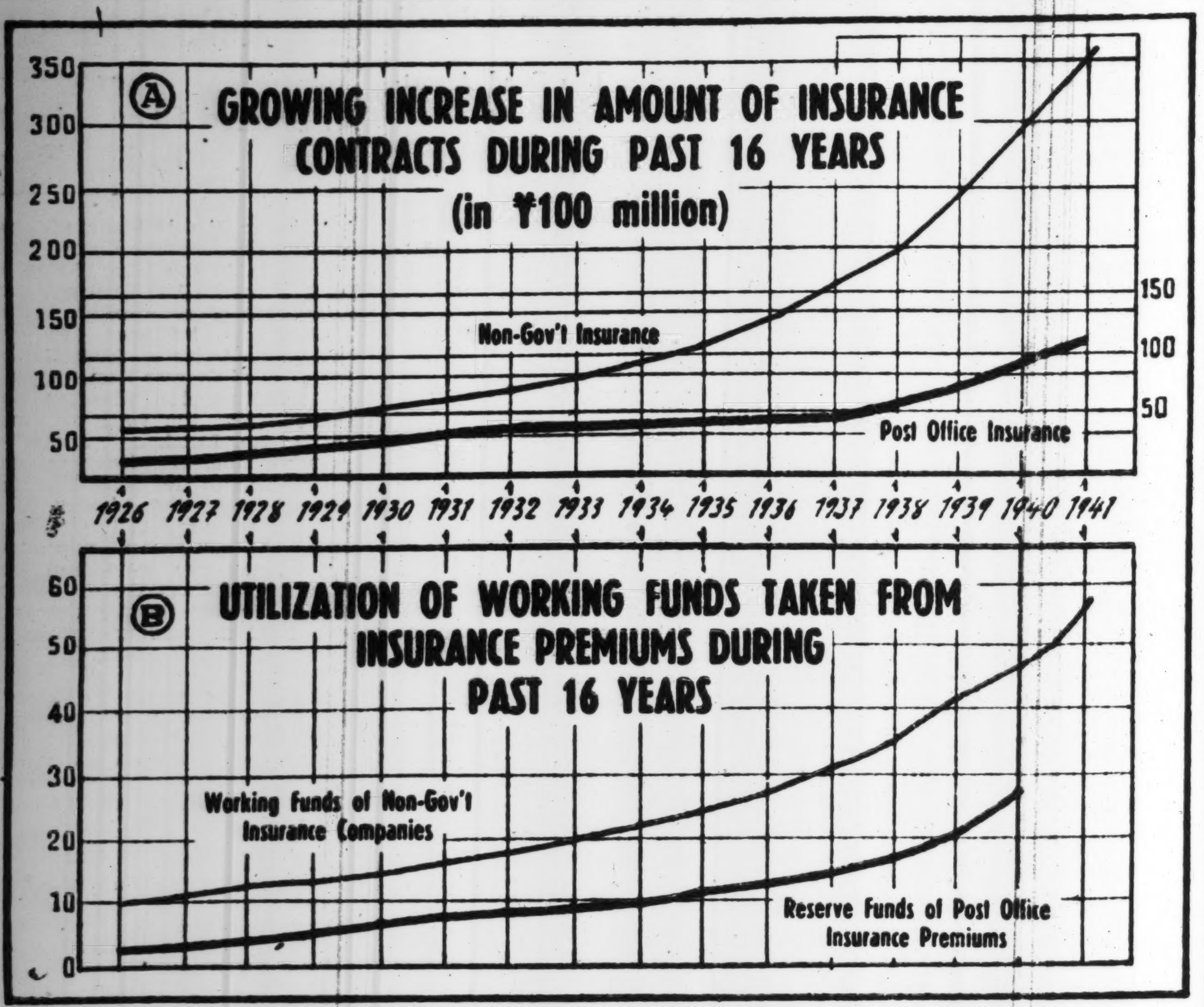
Of the 141 items surveyed, 38 items or 30 per cent of the total, advanced, 25 items or 19 per cent, dropped and 66 items or 51 per cent remained unchanged.

Details follow:

June Retail Price Indices in Tokyo
(July, 1937 as 100)

Items	June Indices	Comp. with May Indices Per cent
Foods & Drink	177.5	Down 4.3
House Utensils	225.2	Up 0.7
Light & Fuel Materials	167.2	Up 1.5
Clothing Materials and Personal Effects	278.4	Up 3.8
Others	155.4	Up 0.2
Total	199.8	Down 0.8

Insurance as an Investment



Insurance systems as one way of depositing savings has inevitably proved a boon to the nation throughout the past years, so much so, that we can hardly imagine ourselves without this form of future security. The most prominent part of the rising tendency shown in the above chart, covers the years from 1935 up to the present year, which undoubtedly proves that the people of this country are conscientiously following the Government's policy of wartime saving. Statistics of this kind, which keep a hand upon the pulse of the nation, are a welcome proof that we may never need to be anxious about the part the people will play in the wartime setup.

LITTLE CHANGE SEEN IN SPOT SILK TRADE

Interior Demand Persistently Strong and Good Business Maintained

There was little fresh development of note in the spot raw silk trade last week. The demand was persistently strong from the interior, and as a consequence good business was booked daily at first in Fuin-Tsuki silk (the deliveries on the bourse) and then, upon the supply of the silk being exhausted, in ordinary silk for home use. Export silk was in very limited demands. The prices eased off a little at first, but soon recovered and closed at ¥1,515 for white 13/15s., grade D, at ¥1,462.50 for white 20/22 s., grade A and at ¥1,422.50 for yellow 20/22s., grade A. On the futures market, the condition of business was quite unaltered and remained very quiet, price movements being kept within very narrow limits. This was but natural in the absence of export business.

The change in the national standard of reeling is reflected by the recent arrivals, which were nearly entirely of 20/22 deniers, according to reports. However, the present scarcity in supply is hoped to be relieved gradually. On the other hand, white 13/15 deniers form only a very fractional part, as the present prices are not a strong inducement to their production on any increased scale. News from reeling centers, where the summer season is on, agree in that 20/22 and 27/29 deniers are reeled generally for the reason that the demand is so strong as to assure the reelers of the safety of anticipatory production over the present demand.

The Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns for the first 20 days of June show that the arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe for the period totaled 11,787½ bales and the re-shipments to the interior from both ports 9,077½ bales, the total stocks held on June 21 being 20,815½ bales.

The spring cocoon season is nearly over on the Kwanto plains, the largest center of sericulture in Japan. The crop has been generally successful and is thought to assure a sufficiency in supply of new cocoons for the current silk year in addition to a supply of old cocoons.

Allocation Made

An allocation of production of export silk seems to have been made among its reelers for the current silk year, according to a well-informed party, who states that the allocation has generally diminished tolerably from last year, but has increased among big reelers, presumably owing to the readjustment of the number of reeling basins. There are no limitations made officially in the variety and volume of production of export silk, except that the reelers will have to obtain official approval beforehand as to the varieties selected for production. The same party thinks it likely that for export silk, too, production will be concentrated on white 20/22 deniers naturally but not compulsorily.

Interesting news has come to hand as to the rearing of ailanthus silkworms in Japan. The Kanegafuchi Spinning Mills have been conducting experiments since last year on the rearing of this variety of silkworms from their Indian eggs with a view to manufacturing silk from their cocoons, which may serve as substitute for Japanese raw silk, and have achieved complete success. At present, the silk is being reared in Chosen and Kyushu under their direction, and a plan is being laid out by them for extending the work of experiment all over Japan. For some time, ailanthus silkworms have been kept on Palma-Christ in Taiwan, but continuous rearing has hitherto been considered impossible. But the Kanebo has experimented with it in Japan and succeeded. Ailanthus silkworms can feed successfully, the report adds, on poplars and other roadside trees, which grow well in any barren land without need of fertilizer. They are very simple to rear and can be kept outdoors. They cocoon in only 20 days, which makes it possible to produce cocoons several times a year. Their silk fiber is pure white and very tenacious, being silky and woolly, which makes it characteristically fitting as material for silk and woolen spinning, when used as short fiber.

Spinning Industry's Future

Speaking at the last general meeting of shareholders of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., its President Mr. Tsuda touched upon the future of the Japanese spinning industry. The Japanese spinners are endeavoring to promote the growth of different new textile materials, which are rich in the South. Ramie is an excellent substitute for raw cotton and Manila hemp makes good wear, when it is chemically treated. The war has given birth to new devices and advanced technical progress, Mr. Tsuda states. This is not limited to raw materials but also in regard to machines. Cotton spinners can now digest hemp and wool and woolen spinners silk and hemp, which marks a revolution in the textile industry.

Mr. Tsuda sees no reason for any retrogression of the textile industry. The question is, however, if the Japanese cotton spinning plants might be advisably removed in part to North or Central China.

The rapid strides of the Indian and Chinese spinning industries are principally due to the fact that they produce the raw materials themselves, their charges are small, and they enjoy the protection of a high tariff barrier and plentiful labor.

The spinning mills in Tientsin have been restored to normal and the Tsingtao spinning mills have been partly repaired. It is important, Mr. Tsuda concludes, that the repair work of the remainder is speeded up, a part of the spinning industry in Japan should be transferred to the center of production of raw cotton in the Chinese hinterland, so that it will be run and developed with the cooperation of the Japanese and the Chinese.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.1	– .40
N.Y.K., new short term.	96.5	– .50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.9	Same
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.40	Same

EXCHANGE MARKET QUIET YESTERDAY

Bullish Factor on Floor—Mitsui Mining Hits New High of ¥120

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was noticeably quiet yesterday, characteristic of a lull naturally caused subsequent to the completion of a large volume of June deliveries which were effected on Saturday, and although the overnight news of the Axis forces' unusual activities on the Egyptian front held the floor on a bullish factors, it failed to pull a majority of the listed wares conspicuously forward.

In the long-term section, Furukawa Electric Industrial and Japan Dust Iron topped the list of jumps, respectively gaining ¥1.60 and ¥1.40, and Tokyo Iron Rope, Japan Nickel and Daido Steel stepped up ¥0.90 each. The gains scored by the rest of the listed wares remained fractional. On the other hand, sugar issues slightly sagged due to the sell off by some bulls.

The short-term section and the spot market were less brisk, whereas Tokyo Forging Industrial, new, rose ¥1.50 to ¥37.00. Mitsui Mining hit a new high of ¥120, showing a gain of ¥1.50 over its last quotation. Asahi Petroleum stepped up ¥1.00 to ¥71.50, and its new, too, ¥1.00 to ¥39.00.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥136.10, N.Y.K. ¥111.50, its new ¥96.50, Kanebo Spinning ¥152.90, its new ¥98.90 and Teikoku Rayon ¥88.10.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos. May	June
First Section		
Fuji Spinning (50)	....	68.5
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	....	88.8
Tokyo Rayon (50)	47.4	47.9
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	....	63.4
Second Section		
N. Y. K (50)	....	112.6
Do. new (37½)		97.9
Ishikawajima S.B (50)	86.8	87.2
Do. new (25)	57.1	57.8
Uraga Dock (50)	98.3	97.8
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	87.8	87.1
Hitachi Works (50)	78.7	79.1
Third Section		
S. M. R (50)	35.9	....
Japan Soda	42.0	42.3
Japan Nickel	....	47.8
Japan Fat	67.7	68.7
Japan Oil	87.3	82.1
Karafuto Oil	53.8	54.7
Kotobuki Heavy Ind	66.5	
Mitsubishi Machinery		142.9
Japan Automobile Ind	....	74.9
Ikegai Automobile Ind	67.3	68.3
Japan Carbon	86.8	87.1
Furukawa Industry	137.5	137.4
Toyo Ball Bearing	....	90.4

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.40	107.40	107.40	107.40
First 4%	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.10

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	135.9	136.0	135.9	136.1
N. Y. K., old	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.5
N. Y. K., new	96.4	96.5	96.4	96.5
Kanebo Spin.	152.9	152.9	152.9	152.9
Do. new	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.9
Teikoku Rayon, n	88.1	88.1	88.0	88.1
Osaka Stock, new	....	....	....	73.5
Japan Steel Tube	74.1	74.3	74.1	74.2
Japan Oil	81.2	81.3	91.1	91.1
S. M. Railway	71.4	71.6	71.4	71.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	87.3	87.3	87.2	87.3
Hitachi Works	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5
Japan Mining	57.2	57.5	57.4	57.4
Manchurian Ind.	56.8	56.9	56.8	56.9

CONTROL OF ENEMY ASSETS

Japanese Spinning Companies to Take Over Management

Leading cotton spinning companies in Japan, such as Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company, Toyo Cotton Spinning Company, Japan Cotton Spinning Company, and Japan Raw Cotton Company, are now in touch with the competent authorities with a view to taking under their management the various cotton spinning mills formerly owned and operated by the six largest concerns in the Philippines, Java and Burma, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

The authorities are now proceeding with investigations regarding the choice of eligible concerns to manage and operate assets of similar enemy concerns in the southern areas, observes the paper.

It is said that there are a number of well-equipped cotton spinning mills in the southern areas now held under the control of our Military Administration.

ALLIES SEVERELY HIT BY RUBBER SHORTAGE

Hochi Describes Anglo-American Difficulties in Obtaining Product

"Tax their ingenuity as energetically as they may, Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt will find it beyond their power to retrieve the setbacks sustained so far at the hands of the Allied forces. The two leaders' recent talks may reasonably have added to their disgrace.

"What makes matters worse for the two nations, believers in the all-powerful influence of materials, is that the growing shortage of their necessities has driven them to a helpless state of misery," observes the Hochi, discussing the adversities now tormenting the two 'Democracies.' The paper further reveals difficulties in obtaining rubber staring the two nations in the face, based on dispatches from various sources of information.

"With the loss to them of supplies from the world's center of rubber production following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Great Britain and America are suffering from an acute rubber shortage. As one of the consequences, the move started by some people in the two countries that horse-drawn vehicles popularly employed in the 18th century, should replace gasoline-operated buses to save rubber consumption.

"Commenting on America's plans to enlarge rubber plantations in Central and South American countries, the British journal, Digest, observes as follows:

Digest Criticisms

"'It is a gross miscalculation on the part of the Allies to rely upon rubber production in Brazil under the notion that their rubber requirements can thereby be replenished, for the simple reason that Brazil's rubber production is as small as 20,600 tons a year. Another handicap is the still smaller production in Africa and the rest of the Latin American countries. The total production of rubber in these areas combined will hardly cover America's wartime requirements for three months and still less her peacetime requirements.'

"'A Buenos Aires dispatch says that the Colombian Government is restricting the exports of natural rubber, according to the policy it has adopted for State management of its production and sales, and it is possible that the Allies were foredoomed to greater trouble in their rubber situation by reason of their artificial rubber industry yet remaining in an infant stage.'"

CONTROL BODY TO BE SET UP FOR GLASS DISTRIBUTION

Preparatory Committee to Draft Articles and Business Programs of New Firm

It is believed that the proposed Japan Glass Articles Joint Sales Company will likely be brought into being by the end of August as a unified control organ for the distribution of glass products, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

The preparatory committee for establishment of the projected joint sales firm, will meet on July 1 at the Tokyo office of the Glass Industrialists' Federation, to work out a draft of the articles and business programs of the contemplated firm, and to formulate the concrete rules for its operation.

In view of the fact that a draft of the articles, which had been prepared and presented by the Glass Industrialists' Federation to the Commerce and Industry Ministry as reference material was approved in the main by the Ministry, deliberation is believed to be conducted on the formulation of concrete business programs and general principles for the management of the proposed company on the basis of the draft articles.

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(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
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Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
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Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

Malay Peninsula's Economic Reconstruction To Prove Beneficial to Greater East Asia

A story is related by a Malay correspondent of the Miyako who foretells a bright future for Greater East Asia, owing to the rapid development of forestry and underground resources under the Japanese administration throughout the Malay Peninsula. The following is the gist of his report after his recent visit to various plantations, tin and other mines there:

"According to the statistics of the agricultural industry prepared by the British authorities in pre-war days, there were 2,509 gum plantations in the peninsula at the end of 1938, with an average area of 810 acres. Some of the estates were very spacious ranging from several thousand to a few score thousand acres in area. Management of gum plantations was the biggest of all enterprises conducted by the British authorities throughout that country, the investment in gum growing industry occupy about 80 per cent of all the British capital invested in the peninsula amounting to £108,000,000.

"Of all gum plantations in the peninsula, 1,530,000 acres, or 75 per cent of the area planted with gum trees, belonged to Europeans; 322,000 acres, or about 16 per cent, to Chinese; 88,000 acres, or 4.3 per cent to Japanese; and 91,000 acres, or 4.8 per cent to other nations. As a result of Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia, all of those gum plantations have been placed under her control.

America, Pre-War Importer

"In pre-war days, about 50 per cent of the gum produced in the peninsula had been exported to America year after year. Some difficulty, therefore, was anticipated concerning its consumption. Due to the rapid increase of demand for gum in various places in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, however, the difficulty anticipated in this connection has been already wiped out. And at present, efforts are exercised for speedy restoration of all gum plantations. The supply of labor, gasoline, and acetic acid having been assured, this important industry is now on a fair way to speedy restoration.

"Tin mining in the Malay Peninsula is almost in the same condition as the gum growing industry there. The 57 per cent of the world production of tin is covered by production from the mines in the Malay Peninsula, the East Indies, Thailand, French Indo-China, and Burma, of which the Malay Peninsula comes first in respect of production, occupying as much as 30 per cent.

Ample Supplies For E. Asia

"South America produces 36,000 tons of tin, while the production of Africa and Europe is approximately 21,000 tons. Under the supposition that America and Britain can obtain all the tin produced in South America, Africa and Europe, the supply falls far below their present demands. Their outlook is decidedly more gloomy in this connection, however, for they can never obtain all the tin produced in those regions. On the contrary, all the nations belonging to the Co-Prosperity Sphere are in control of an ample supply of this all important metal.

"The tin mines in the Malay Peninsula which I visited in my recent trip of inspection were in full operation in order to meet with the generally increasing demand. The splendid tin refineries at Shonan Island and Penang, which had been constructed with the British capital in pre-war days, are now awaiting orders for the resumption of operation, huge furnaces with an annual refining capacity of 70 to 100 thousand tons for both being ready for business at any moment. When operation is started in those refineries, Japan will become one of the richest nations in the world relative to the supply of tin-alloy, tin-leaf, tin-wares, tin-tube, tinplate, and of all articles made of tin. The ores produced at all the tin mines I have visited contain at least 70 per cent of pure tin, which at various refineries now in operation in the peninsula is made into tin as high in quality as 99.58 per cent.

Other Metals Produced

"The Malay Peninsula is also a noted producing center of many other kinds of precious metals, such as gold, tungsten, bauxite, etc. Not a boat arrives at Shonan port of late, but is not carrying a large number of mining experts and skilled mine operatives, so the economic construction of Malaya is in progress at high speed.

"In keeping with Japan's progress in the economic reconstruction of Malaya, the natives who had lost their occupation in the confusion of war are steadily being taken into service at various mines and other industrial centers.

"During my recent trip of inspection, I visited a great many industrial centers in the Malay Peninsula, and with my own eyes have observed the most remarkable progress that Japan is making in her strenuous efforts for the complete economic reconstruction of Malaya. I have also observed, to my great satisfaction, many beautifully touching scenes, when the natives and Indians were working in hearty cooperation with the Japanese experts and workers."

Match Export Company Formed

As a result of the agreement reached among promoters in Kobe on Friday, it has been decided that a new corporation named the Match Export Company shall be established simultaneously with the consolidation of the 94 companies hitherto engaged in the export of matches to third countries, and the 28 companies engaged in the same line of business within the Yen bloc, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

It is learned, continues the paper, that the new company will be capitalized at ¥1,500,000 and that its presidency shall be assumed by Kozo Miho.

Bill Clearings

June 29
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	206.318	133.219
Balance	32.660	28.487

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Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund .. ¥145,900,000

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Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
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Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits 92,969,505
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THE SANWA BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... ¥ 107,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 50,360,000
DEPOSITS (31/12/'41) 3,204,712,257
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1942

Britain's Position in Western Asia

According to an announcement made by the British Western Asia Army headquarters on June 27, the German Army had already reached a point 24 kilometers west of Mersa Matruh. We had occasion the other day to point out the fast deterioration of the position of Britain in the Mediterranean in the sequel to the fall of Tobruk, and we may stress again that the present invasion of Egypt by Marshal Rommel's Army will prove a serious menace to Western Asia which Britain holds dear not only as the oil-producing center but for its strategic importance.

It was by dint of aggression and plunder that Britain has built her position in Western Asia, and therefore if once her position is imperilled by outside influences, there is a strong possibility of the rapid growth of internal unrest. As a matter of fact, as the Axis influence has become stronger in the Mediterranean and in North Africa, there have been increasing signs of internal uneasiness in Egypt, culminating in the development of an intensive national movement directed against the British rule. In view of this situation, Britain brought hard pressure to bear on the Egyptian Government and put at its head Mustapha En Nahas Pasha, who is regarded as pro-British in his political leanings. Highly resentful of this act of British intervention, a group of university students staged a big demonstration, and an attempt was actually made on the life of the Egyptian Prime Minister. In the meantime, the British authorities resorted to harsher measures of repression, and while causing the arrest of Ali Maler Pasha, the ex-Premier, forbade King Faruk I to stir an inch from the Palace grounds. Five Cabinet members and thirty legislators were also put under arrest. Sir Walter Monckton, Director of the British Bureau of Information, declared to the British officers and men stationed in Egypt that Egypt was a British colony to all intents and purposes, thereby indicating the readiness of the British Government to have recourse to ruthless measures of repression against Egypt.

Such repressive measures naturally provoked a strong movement of resistance from Egyptian nationalists. Sir Miles W. Lampson, the British Ambassador to Egypt, was assaulted by nationalists and three British soldiers who were on guard for him were killed. Sir Walter Monckton was similarly attacked and the Egyptian Foreign Minister, who is regarded as pro-British, was slightly injured in an attempt made on his life. These incidents occurred between March and May, and although the British authorities are making desperate efforts to suppress the unruly elements, the unrest in Egypt is steadily growing.

The situation in Iran, Syria and Iraq is also highly charged. In these countries, it is particularly noticeable that the popular uneasiness is rapidly growing on account of a sharp rise in the prices of foodstuffs and the shortage of food supplies. The London Times discussed this situation in a serious light.

With a view to encouraging and stimulating the anti-British movement at home, Rashid Ali el Gailani, the ex-Premier of Iraq, and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, who are in Berlin at present, are pushing on vigorously the movement for the emancipation of Asiatic races. This movement is closely linked to the Indian independence movement through the medium of Mohammedanism, and there is every likelihood of its developing into a gigantic anti-British movement covering Arabia and India as well.

In the face of the invasion of Egypt by Marshal Rommel's Army, Britain is suffering from the shortage of man-power. For the defense of Egypt, she will have to make a big draft on the troops now stationed in Western Asia, but the consequent attenuation of the British garrison in Western Asia will afford an excellent opportunity for the anti-British movement in Arabia. If Britain fails, as she is likely to fail, in the defense of Egypt, Britain will cease to be the "World Empire" both through the loss of the route to India via Suez and on account of the collapse of her position in Western Asia. From this point of view, it is no exaggeration to say that the future destiny of the British Empire depends a great deal on the progress of the war situation in Egypt.

Japan Prepares to Write Finis To America's Young History

Each day brings the Japanese closer to the American homeland. America's first lines of defense, which before December 8 were "on the Rhine and on the east coast of the Asiatic continent", have been pushed back where they belong, to the coasts of North America.

America's lingering hope for an offensive against Japan has been brought to an abrupt end. For the Aleutian Islands were the last bases from which America had a chance of launching an offensive, for which its citizens, beguiled by the optimistic announcements of the Roosevelt government, had been clamoring for so long.

By the landing of Japanese troops on Attu and Kiska several things should have been made clear to the government and people of America. First, that an offensive against Japan is impossible. The Aleutians have become a Japanese base for an attack on the American continent and have ceased being an American base against Japan. Second, that the American people should be clamoring for an adequate defense and not an offensive. It has been made more than definite that America is losing this war, and it is too presumptuous and too disregarding the facts to hope to bring action against Japan. Third, that the death blow to America will be dealt from the west. "The war in the Pacific is of secondary importance", said Roosevelt after his beloved "second to none" navy was sent ignominiously to the bottom of the "unimportant" Pacific. That is a lie and Americans probably realize it now. American bases of aggression in the Pacific, and there were many, have mostly fallen into Japanese hands. In Japanese hands these are bases from which submarines, ships, planes, and troops will write finis to America's young history.

The many battles up to the present have been fought to oust Anglo-Americanism from Asia. That has been done. Now Japan is ready to crush America, to exterminate an America whose interference in world affairs has brought about this sorrow of a second world war.

Japan has acquired a foothold in the Western hemisphere. In that fact lies a great significance.

A Year Ago Today

June 30, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

United States military experts revealed that air, submarine, anti-aircraft and heavy artillery installations are being rushed to Alaska. Anthony J. Dimond, Territorial Delegate of Alaska revealed that more than $100,000,000 already have been appropriated or "obligated" for Alaskan defenses. He disclosed that although not many military planes are now placed in Alaska, there was a considerable concentration of specially picked troops which are expected to be increased as soon as defense preparations proceed.

Mr. Dimond stated that the following defense projects were under way:

1. A naval and air base at Sitka, costing between $5,000,000 and $8,000,000.
2. A naval, air and submarine base at Kodiak island, costing $15,000,000.
3. A naval, air and submarine base at Unalaska: cost is unknown.
4. An army and air station at Fairbanks, costing $4,000,000.

* * *

In a series of 12 special war communiques, the German High Command claimed that the German forces in one week of fighting captured Vilno, Kovno, Brest-Litovsk, Duenaburg and Grodino, and have crossed Lithuania and are well into Latvia in the Baltic sector.

Two Soviet armies, presumably of 160,000 to 500,000 troops, were said to have been trapped in a sector east of Bialystok, 110 miles northeast of Warsaw, by a strong ring of German units. German detachments operating on the central front are said to have reached Minsk, the High Command said.

The VOICE OF INDIA

By Rash Behari Bose

Brazen-Faced Albion

III

Time and again the whole world has heard of the kind and virtuous administration of the British in India. However, whether this propaganda spread by the Government is true or not may certainly be judged by the following statements of Englishmen and Americans of unquestioned integrity.

After a visit to India, Dr. Van der Merwe, M.P., leader of the Free State Republican Nationalists of South Africa, declared, "England has drained India for a century and a half in order to create markets for British manufacturers. It has bled white an impoverished and famished population in order to maintain in luxurious fashion an army of officials and soldiers to be found everywhere in the country. The natives in South Africa are undoubtedly much better off than 90 per cent of the population in India. In the great cities of Bombay and Calcutta thousands sleep on the streets at night because they have no accommodations."

In further condemnation of the conditions brought about by the English exploitation of India, Dr. V. H. Rutherford wrote in his book "Modern India—Its Problems and Their Solution," that the "British rule, as it is carried out in India, is the lowest and most immoral system of government in the world—the exploitation of one nation by another."

Bad Policy

Ramsey MacDonald, former Premier of England, stated, "One hears in India a universal complaint that we deny to the heart what we offer to the ear. Our fault has been to give with reserve. It is a bad policy. We must give what we do give without reserve. . . .

"We spend far too much of the income of India on Imperial purposes and far too little on Indian development. Our expenditure on education is typical. . . .

"The cost of annexing upper Burma was similarly placed on Indian shoulders, and no justification ever has or ever can be offered for it. . . Nine-tenths of the charge of the army in India is an Imperial charge. Canada, South Africa and Australia should bear it as much as India. It is a piece of the most bitter cynicism to find the Imperial doors to our colonies shut in the faces of these poor people who bear such an inordinate share of the cost of Imperial maintenance and at whose expense these dominions are protected from the fear of war.

"India has to pay for Aden and for Imperial embassies in different parts of Asia, but the depth of meanness was surely touched when we tried—happily unsuccessfully—to charge India with the cost of representatives and guests from India who took part in the coronation ceremonies of the late King. The people are the most industrious in the world. Much of their land is fertile and yields rich crops. Whenever a famine comes, they are stricken with starvation and die by the thousands, while millions are shattered in physical vigor.

"Sir William Hunter said that 40,000,000 Indians go through life with insufficient food. Sir Charles Elliott estimated that one-half of the agricultural population never satisfied hunger fully from one year's end to another. From 30 to 50 million families live in India on an income which does not exceed three and a half pence per day. In July, 1900, according to the Imperial Gazetter, famine relief was administered daily to 6,3[illegible],500 persons.

"The poverty of India is not an opinion; it is a fact. At the best of times the cultivator has a millstone of debt about his neck. The Famine Commission's Report of 1901 informs us that at least one-fourth of the cultivators in the Bombay Presidency have lost their lands, and less than one-fifth are free from debt. Up to the present moment, the Government has been an autocracy, a despotism."

Poverty Unrelieved

For the past 150 years England was absorbed only in exploiting India and gave no consideration to relieving her of her extreme poverty-stricken circumstances. The homes of the Indians were for the most part dark, dingy hovels about 12 feet in length and 14 feet in width, with no windows and a mat-rush sack or cloth as the door. In America, even a pig-pen is not as bad as these houses.

Sir George Wingate, who held high posts in the Government of Bombay, recorded the following observations for the consideration of his countrymen when administration of the Indian territory passed to the Crown in 1858.

"If, then, we have governed India not for the benefit of the natives of India but for ourselves, we are clearly shamed in the sight of God and man. With reference to its economic effect upon the conditions of India, the tribute paid to Great Britain is by far the most objectionable feature in our existing policy."

Montgomery Martin, a British historian, wrote in 1838: "So constant and accumulating a drain, even on England, would soon impoverish her. How severe, then, must be the effect on India, where the wage of a labourer is from two pence to three pence a day."

Professor J. Seeley, in his "Expansion of England," very significantly remarked: "Subjection for a long time to a foreign yoke is one of the most potent causes of national deterioration."

In his recent book, "Modern India: Its problems and Their Solution," Dr. V. H. Rutherford examined the character and results of British efficiency and pronounced it "one of the chief causes of India's poverty." He declared that "the British Government in India is efficient only on behalf of British interests, only in carrying on the government and managing the affairs of the country for the benefit of Great Britain. On the other hand, it is strikingly and shamefully inefficient in promoting the welfare of India and the Indian people, the proof of which is the Government's neglect of the education of the masses, the neglect of sanitation and medical services in the villages, neglect to keep peace and order, neglect of housing of the poor, neglect to protect the peasants from the usurious money-lenders by establishing agricultural banks, neglect to foster Indian industries, neglect to exercise control over British capitalists holding railway rights, neglect to provide public utilities, all of which should have been carried out as a matter of course in proper local administration. These clearly prove the incompetency of England."

India Admitted Ill-Governed

Wilfrid Scawen Blunt was the personal friend of Lord Lytton, who at that time was the Viceroy of India. Mr. Blunt came to India to make a study of the conditions there. A member of the British Conservative Party, he came with the expectation of finding the British conduct of affairs in India worthy of the warmest approval. Moreover, he was taken charge of by the Viceroy and the high officials and was shown everything from their standpoint. In spite of his prejudices in favor of his own countrymen and in spite of the pains taken to insure that he should see India as fully as possible from the English side, he was soon disillusioned. He found that British rule in India, instead of being a blessing, was working toward India's ruin. Of the British imperial system in general he wrote:

"I am disappointed with India, which seems just as ill-governed as the rest of Asia, only with good intentions instead of bad ones or none at all. In India the 'natives,' as the British call them, are a race of slaves, frightened, unhappy, terribly thin.

"Though myself a good Conservative and a member of the London Carlton Club, I own to being shocked at the bondage in which they are held, and my faith in British Institutions and the blessings of English rule has received a severe blow. I have been studying the mysteries of Indian finance under the 'best masters,' government secretaries, commissioners and the rest and have come to the conclusion that, if we go on developing the country at the present rate, the inhabitants will have, sooner or later, to resort to cannibalism, for there will be nothing but each other left to eat."

George Bernard Shaw has clear-cut views on India, her present circumstances and her future, and he sees Swaraj not as the goal of Indian nationalist ideals but as a mere preliminary to a new chapter in India's history. Regarding the Nationalist principles of India, he said.

"I recognize the existence of an instinct in men called nationalism which makes them dissatisfied unless they think they are governed by themselves and not by foreigners. They can think of nothing else until this instinct is gratified, just as a wounded man can think of nothing but his wound until he is well."

In the Periodicals

Gendai, Vol. 23, No. 7, July, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. New Development of National Organization, Reform of Official Circles, Development of Nazi Culture, Vast Economy of Greater East Asia, Solution of National Language Problem, Science of Aircraft Carriers, Adjustment of Business Enterprises and Distribution of Materials, and Thrill of the Coral Sea.

Nippon Hyoron, Vol. 17, No. 7, July, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Hyoron-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. Leading articles: Collapse of Britain's Finances, Strengthening of the National Government, the War of Greater East Asia and Chungking, the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, Keynote of the Greater East Asia Finances, Labor Front, Reporting Rangoon, and Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on Creation of New Culture.

Gaiko Jiho, No. 901 dated June 15, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: Cardinal Point of Long Term War, Trace of Change of Peace, Independent State and Right of Independence, Anglo-American Illusion Toward Japan, Development of Disposal Plan of China's Problem and Chungking Regime, Historical Vicissitude of Financial Policy and It's Present Phase, Australia Faces Crisis, Development Policy of Asia and Racial View, Establishment of Oceanic Influence, China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, and India's Movement and Its Future.

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN AIRS VITAL SUBJECTS

June Number Has Good Assortment of Articles

The June issue of Contemporary Japan, published by the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan in English, carries a series of valuable and interesting articles on the most-widely discussed subjects of today, the question of the new political movement in Japan, the possibility of guerrilla warfare in the Pacific, Australia and Burmese Independence.

In the "Prospects of Naval Guerrilla Warfare," Kichijiro Hamada, after a review of the disastrous defeats inflicted on the American-British-Australian naval forces in the Pacific, pooh-poohs the idea of any possible offensive by the Allied navy in the Pacific. He points to a series of utterances made by the naval leaders in the enemy nations which would seem to indicate that these leaders have given up all hope of ever retrieving their losses. The recent daring operations of the Japanese special submarines in the Port of Sydney and Diego Suarez in Madagascar, the battle in the Aleutians, the sinking of four enemy submarines off Tokyo Bay and south of Cape Shionomisaki eloquently reveal the utter ineffectiveness of undersea guerilla attacks against Japan, he states.

Another article dealing with sea battles is "The Growth of Japan's Naval Air Arm" by Toshio Matsunaga. In this article, the author traces the development of naval aviation, the sacrifices of the men who had to make flights in precarious aircraft, the first landing on an aircraft carrier, the establishment of the juvenile pilot system in 1930. The author states that the Japanese navy led all other nations of the world in adopting this system and that when the system was instituted, more than 10,000 boys applied, for whom only 100 were taken after rigorous examinations. The Japanese Army also has juvenile pilots who are now taking part in the War of Greater East Asia.

Modern Weapons

Of greater interest is the article on "Modern Weapons of War" by Reikichi Tada. The author reveals some of the latest weapons used by Japan and the enemy in the War of Greater East Asia. The author takes pains to point out that in modern warfare, that which produces the most destructive power in battle is not the gun but the shell. In the swift military operations against the British forces in Malaya, heavy artillery pieces were used by Japan but they were not big guns of the types conceived in former times. The author goes on to state that in the future, more importance will be given to shells rather than to the barrel of the gun and that the day may not be far off when gunless projectiles will be used. The technique which governs the hurling of air-torpedoes by torpedo planes, assault methods of the Special Attack Flotilla of the Japanese Navy and the use of depth charges by submarine chasers against enemy submarines are nothing but different forms of the big-shell or explosive-chemical principle, he adds.

Some other new inventions include the infra-red ray which is used in photographing images of objects through mists. A super-sound wave detector to spot lurking submarines has already been invented and it is expected that a similar airplane detector will be found in the very near future.

The recent political developments in Japan is ably discussed and analyzed by a professor of Waseda University, Tomio Nakano, author of numerous authoritative books on political subjects. In "Our Single-Dimensional Politics" he discusses the evolution of the function of the Diet and the Government. He points out that certain legislations, which in peacetime were referred to it are now being enacted by the Government and that the Government has been granted comprehensive legislative power under the General Mobilization Act for the purpose of minimizing delay in dealing with affairs relative to national defense. He adds that there is much room for improvement in the existing committees of the Diet in both their organization and operation.

Four other feature articles form the remainder of the magazine; "Australia and Co-Prosperity Sphere" by Tatehiko Konishi, "The Goal of 'Burma for Burmans'" by Shozo Kokubu, "Japan's Pen-Bearers in War", by Sadaki Tokishima, and "Haiku Poetry of Japan" by Asataro Miyamori.

Besides these engrossing articles, the journal carries the usual extracts of Japan's periodicals, book reviews and important documentary materials.

An Equivalent Term

Tip: it was customary in former days for some inns to have a small box placed near the room door on which were inscribed the words: "To insure promptness." This was intended to be waited on promptly, it would be well to drop a coin in the box for the servant. Thus arose the habit of giving an extra payment to the servant. Obviously, the word "tip" comes from the initials of the letters on the box.

* * *

Robot: A Czech word which means literally "a hard working man doing manual labor." It came into use in R.U.R., a play by a Czech writer, Karel Capek, and was applied to a mechanical man: an automaton invented to provide cheap labor. Pronounced ro-bot, the last syllable as in bottle and accented.

* * *

Sans-Culottes: Literally "without breeches"; a contemptuous name for the poor.

COOPERATION OF ALL ASIATICS ASKED IN BUILDING NEW ORDER

Dr. Shumei Okawa, in Open Letter, Tells All People To Rise From Long Slumber

Thanks to the brilliant victories scored by the Japanese Forces, land, sea and air, in the War of Greater East Asia, which has been going on for upwards of six months, British and American influence has been completely eliminated from the entire sphere of Greater East Asia, and the Asiatic peoples, who are now liberated from the yoke of American, British, Dutch and Australian repressive rule, are directing earnest attention to the work of establishing Asia for the Asiatics. With a view to encouraging these Asiatic peoples in their present worthy efforts, on the one hand, and communicating to them the unshakable determination of the Japanese people to fulfil the leading part in the reconstruction of Greater East Asia, the Asahi took upon itself the task of seeking the views of Japanese men of note who are well versed in conditions among the Asiatic peoples on the need of close collaboration, which it publishes in the form of open letters to all peoples in Greater East Asia.

Training Ground of Mankind

Dr. Shumei Okawa, a well-known authority on things Asiatics, whose views were sought first, writes:

"Generally speaking, Asia has been the training ground for the soul or spirit of mankind, while Europe has been the educational institution for promoting the knowledge of mankind. The history of Asia is thus spiritual, in its essentials, and accordingly, the reforms and vicissitudes which have taken place were not so conspicuous as the political and economic changes which occurred in the history of Europe. They often failed to attract the notice of people. These changes came gradually from within, and, moreover, ancient forms and appellations remained stuck to things even after the substance of these things have undergone a complete change. All this has served to make all changes look blurred all the more.

"In Asia, people regard it as their most sacred duty to uphold unaltered the spirit, faiths and habits and customs of their ancestors and hand them down to posterity. Some people even deliberately close their eyes to the truth that mankind and its social organizations must necessarily either develop or retrograde and that nothing in the universe can be entirely proof against changes. In this way, immutableness for all ages has become a most powerful ideal of life in Asia. It is true that Europe has its conservative elements, but European conservatives recognize the law of social evolution at least. The controversy between these conservatives and progressionists is as to what are the right speed and the correct direction of progress. Not so with regard to the conservative spirit of Asia, however. It takes no account of the trends of the times and believes stubbornly in immutableness of things for all ages.

Merits and Demerits

"Needless to say, this Asiatic conservatism has its merits and demerits Among its merits it may be mentioned that due to this spirit Asia has been able to preserve what is really valuable in things Asiatic and hand down uninterrupted its system of culture. Spiritual training in Asia follows the same lines as those in ancient times. Referring exclusively to the Japanese people, for instance, they quench their thirst for something good in literature and art by reading poems in Mannyoshu and seeing "No" dance. Thus, poems composed over one thousand years ago and the form of dance invented several hundred years ago appeal to Japanese people today with the same force as might do poems composed yesterday or the style of dance which has just been introduced. This is what the consciousness of Asia alone is capable of doing. There is no parallel case in Europe.

"On the other hand, such conservative spirit impedes the progress of mankind by retaining the rubbish which had already been rendered entirely useless. Because of the fact that what has already been rendered meaningless or what has already been deprived of its original spirit is upheld as something sacred, the active flow of racial life is checked and the running water is thus made stagnant. Unless this stagnant water is drained, society will soon be afflicted with disease. The fact is undeniable that such conservatism supplied one cause of the decline of Asia.

"The true meaning of Asiatic conservatism does not, however, consist in attachment to everything old. Immutableness for all ages does not mean that all things should be kept absolutely unchanged. It is most important that in all cultural phenomena—faith, morality, system and customs and habits—discrimination should be made between what is temporary and what is permanent and that the latter, that is, what is permanent, should be upheld and preserved by all means. In other words, what is permanently unchangeable which lies hidden behind all phenomena should be discerned and taken hold of firmly. To put it in another way, what is unchangeable for all ages must be put into force in the actual life. The permanent law of reason must be realized in our daily life.

Great Drama

"A gigantic drama pregnant with many possibilities is now being enacted on the stage of the history of the world, and its full implications will be made known to future generations. As this drama progresses, the new world order will gradually unfold itself before our eyes. The Russo-Japanese War was the prelude to this grandiose drama. In that war, Japan dealt the first and severe blow at the military power of the White people who had never before suffered defeat at the hands of other races. This fact engendered new hope and courage among the nations who had been under the oppressive White rule. It also revived and developed a new ideal and vitality in the small nations who had been groaning under the tyrannical rule of the Powers.

"On family altars in India, the photographs of the Emperor Meiji began to find their place side by side with the pictures of Swami Vivekananda, the religious reformer. The Persian press stressed the need of accelerating the establishment of the Japanese Legation in Teheran, the invitation of Japanese officers to Persia, and the development of trade relations between the two countries. It was maintained by the Persian press that close ties of friendship must be forged with Japan in order that Persia might be as strong and as independent as Japan, declaring that it was of imperative necessity for an alliance to be signed between Japan and Persia. In Egypt, a nationalist paper, after expressing an ardent hope that Japan would become Mohammedan, declared that as Japan became a Mohammedan country, the entire policy of the Mohammedan world would undergo a radical change. China, Japan's neighbor, engaged 3,000 Japanese teachers to whom she entrusted the education of Chinese children in many places. Although there have since been many vicissitudes, it may fairly be said that the awakening of Asia dated from that time.

Second Curtain

"The drama entered its second scene with the outbreak of the first World War. With the World War as the turning point, the so-called Asia problem began to assume entirely different aspects. In the World War, the Asia problem meant for the European Powers the question of how they should carve up Asia among themselves, but after that war, the Asia problem came to mean the efforts of Asiatic peoples to attain a vigorous resuscitation against the rule of European Powers. This gave rise to what European peoples called Asiatic unrest. What was 'unrest' for them was a happy augury for the revival of Asia. These signs of revival took a variety of different shapes in many countries, from Egypt in the west to China in the east. In the Southwestern Mohammedan countries, they found expression in endeavors to reject mandatory rule or protectorate. In India, the popular desire for resuscitation took the form of a movement for the speedy acquisition of self-government or complete independence. Even in Java and Annam, plots were concocted for the overthrow of the government. Although all these movements are, insofar as their outward appearances are concerned, political or economic, what lies behind them is spiritual. They are traceable to the clamor of the awakened spirit of Asia.

"Thanks to Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia, the desire cherished by the Asiatic peoples for the past forty years is about to be realized at long last. Let all Asiatic peoples sink all petty differences and minor conflict of interests, for the common and bigger good of cooperating with Japan. Let them rise once for all from their long slumbers and add new pages to the history of the world."

Over and Over and Over Again

A kindly citizen, passing by an apartment house in the early hours of the morning, saw a man leaning limply against the doorway.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "Drunk?"

"Yep."

"Do you live in this house"

"Yep."

"Want me to help you upstairs?"

"Yep."

With much difficulty he half dragged, half carried the drooping figure up the stairway to the second floor.

"What floor do you live on?" he asked. "Is this it?"

"Yep."

Rather than face an irate wife who might, perhaps, take him for a companion more at fault than her husband, he opened the first door he came to and shoved the limp figure in.

He groped his way downstairs again. As he was going through the vestibule he made out the dim outlines of another man, apparently in worse condition than the first one, who had just staggered in out of the night.

"What's the matter" he asked. "Are you drunk, too?"

"Yep," was the feeble reply.

"Do you live in this house, too?"

"Yep."

The Samaritan half-carried the stranger to the second floor where this man also said he lived. He opened the same door and pushed him in.

As he again reached the front door he discerned yet a third man, evidently worse off than either of the other two. This person was disheveled and bleeding from small wounds on his head and face. He was about to approach him when the object of his solicitude darted out into the street and threw himself into the arms of a passing policeman.

"For Heaven's sake, Officer," he gasped, protect me from this man. He's done nothin' all night long but draw me upstairsh an' throw me down th' elevator shaft."

FAR FROM BROADWAY

Mr. Farmer, why are you running that steam roller over your field?

I'm going to raise mashed potatoes this year.